THE

Military Panorama,

OR

OFFICER'S COMPANION

FOR

December 1812.

EMBELLISHMENTS.

Portrait of Lieutenant-General Picton.
Plan of the Battle of Vimeira.

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

ANIMATED by the encouragements they have already met with, and which has exceeded the most sanguine expectations of the Conductors of this Work, they are influenced to use every exertion, in order to render the Publication valuable, and interesting to the Army, and the Public at large. They return many thanks for the numerous favors of their Correspondents: for those inserted in the present number, as well as for those which want of room has compelled them to defer the insertion of until a future opportunity.

On account of the important subjects introduced in the first three numbers of the Military Panorama, and the length of many of the articles, the Conductors have been under the necessity of abridging the intended portion of the Campaigns in the Peninsula, but in future they expect to devote 16 pages to that highly-important article, until the narration is brought down to the present period.—The Sixth Letter of Instructions to Officers going on Foreign Service, is omitted in this number from the press of other matter.—The work, entitled, "Battles of Salamanca and Barrosa," with other poems, has been received.—We regret that the valuable communications of J. N. of Diomides, Z. Y. and Dominicus, did not arrive in time for insertion in the present number, but their favours will appear in the Panorama for January.—Our thanks are due for the permission to publish the "Journal of Occurrences at Dominica in 1805," which has appeared in a cotemporary publication, and we should avail ourselves thereof, if an opportunity offered for its insertion.

A very clear and interesting German narrative of the Battle of Wagram, drawn up and edited by an Austrian Staff Officer, from materials which he, as an eye witness of all the movements, had furnished, and to which he has since made additions and alterations in manuscript, with references to two accompanying plans, is now in the hands of an able translator, and is intended for insertion as soon as completed.

The Fourth Number of the Military Panorama will contain a correct Biography of General the Earl of Moira, with an ably-engraved portrait of his Lordship; an Essay on the Military Systems of this Country; a Review of the Honorable Colonel Dillon's Commentary on the Military Establishments and Defence of the British Empire; a continuation of the Campaigns in the Peninsula; Poetical Essays and Reviews; Correspondence, and a variety of other important and interesting observations; with a well-engraved Map.

In addition to the Biographies mentioned in our former note to correspondents, we have to add those of the gallant Lieut.-Colonel Bryan, O'Toole, and Major-Gen. Baron Francis de Rottenburgh, which are prepared, and will appear as early as possible.

Communications and Military Correspondence, addressed to the Editor, 33, Orchard-Street, Portman-Square, will meet with early attention. An obituary, and accounts of births and marriages connected with Officers of the Army, will be inserted as received, but, as we are desirous that every article in the Military Panorama should be minutely correct, we shall abstain from extracting any of the above accounts from the daily journals, but depend solely on the communications made to us on these subjects.

33, ORCHARD-STREET, PORTMAN-SQUARE,
November 28, 1812.

Lieut. Genl. Picton

Engraved for the Military Panorama

by H.R. Cook from a Miniature by Wm. Haines.

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THE

Military Panorama,

OR

OFFICER's COMPANION FOR DECEMBER 1812.

MILITARY BIOGRAPHY.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL PICTON.

LIEUT.-GENERAL Picton entered the army, in the year 1771, as an Ensign in the 12th regiment of foot: he served in Gibraltar under Generals Sir Robert Boyd and Lord Heathfield, from the year 1773 to 1778. He got his Company in the 75th regiment, and remained a Captain for the long period of sixteen years, from 1778 to 1794. In 1783 he commanded the 75th regiment, then quartered in Bristol, and, by an intrepidity of conduct, and a daring resolution of mind, which, on every perilous emergency, mark the character and features of superior men, quelled a mutiny which broke out in that regiment, and which, from the complexion that it had assumed, promised the most disastrous consequences. For this example of a true military spirit, he received the royal approbation through the then Commander-in-Chief, Field-Marshal Conway.

From the year 1783, when his regiment was reduced, he remained on half-pay until the year 1794, and resided chiefly in Pembrokeshire, where his ancestors, an ancient and most respectable family, had long lived in the esteem and affection of a numerous circle of relations and friends.

In 1794, tired of inaction, and zealous for service, while yet a half-pay Captain, he embarked for the West Indies, trusting to his fortune and his conduct for that promotion, to which a period of sixteen years, with the rank only of Captain, certainly entitled him. Here he was soon distinguished by a great natural superiority

of mind and information, and Sir John Vaughan, who then commanded in chief in the West Indies, gave him a majority in the 68th regiment. He also made him his Aide-de-Camp, and having now a closer opportunity of discerning his activity of mind, and talents for public business, he appointed him Deputy Quarter-Master-General, (by which situation he obtained the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel) and in which department he acquitted himself with the greatest credit and honor. On the appointment of General Knox to the head of the Quarter-Master-General Department, he intended to return to Europe, but was requested by Sir Ralph Abercromby, who arrived in the West Indies in the year 1796, to remain, hoping, as that distinguished officer very graciously expressed, "to give him an opportunity of returning in a way more agreeable to him," if he would remain the campaign. This invitation was too flattering not to be accepted, and he embarked with him on the expedition against St. Lucia, where the General signified in public orders, "that all orders coming through Lieut.-Col. Picton should be considered as the orders of the Commander-in-Chief." On the capture of this island, the General, without any solicitation whatever, recommended him for the Lieut-Colonelcy of the 68th regiment. From St. Lucia, Colonel Picton sailed with Sir Ralph on the expedition to St. Vincents, which was taken by storm; and upon the conclusion of this short but brilliant campaign, he went with Sir Ralph to Martinique, and from thence to England.

Sir Ralph Abercromby again sailed for the West Indies, attended by Colonel Picton, and arrived in Martinique in January 1797. The expedition against Trinidad being at this time determined on, the armament sailed for that island in the following month, and the conquest of the colony being completed, Colonel Picton was, without any recommendation, or even the least previous notification, appointed Governor; and when he waited on Sir Ralph to return his acknowledgments, the answer of that great man is worthy of being recorded: it was, "Colonel Picton, if I knew any officer, who, in my opinion, could discharge the duties annexed to this situation better than you, to him would I have given it: there are no thanks due to me for it."

From the period of capitulation to the year 1802, when the government of the island of Trinidad was unhappily put in commission, Colonel Picton discharged the duties of Governor and

Captain-General, and received the thanks of the different Commanders-in-Chief on the station, and the approbation of His Majesty's Ministers.

The subsequent transactions, in consequence of the appointment of the ill-fated commission, are sufficiently known to the public: the characters of his accusers have also been recorded; and we cannot more appropriately convey the language of our feelings, than by adopting the words of the Anti-Jacobin-Review of last April, illustrative of the conduct of this gallant officer.—" In the important operations of the siege of Badajos, and its subsequent capture by storm, the whole of the officers and men employed, conducted themselves with such consummate skill and bravery, that it would be highly presumptuous in a public writer, to raise any distinction between them. But the readers of this Review will readily pardon us for indulging a feeling of self-gratulation, in contemplating the conduct of an officer, whom we, from a pure regard for justice and for truth, contributed to rescue from the impetuous current of public prejudice which was let loose against him; and from the destructive effects of popular clamour, to which he had been most unjustly consigned. We opposed, to the polluted but furious torrent, a firm rampart of truth; we met the senseless, but outrageous clamour, with the commanding voice of justice. The law, at length, in tardy reparation of his injuries, proclaimed the innocence, and vindicated the honor, which, from the beginning of the contest, we had plainly descried, and boldly defended. We had descried, even in the representations of his enemies, and in the conduct which formed the ground of their charges against him, indisputable proofs of that manly, honorable, and resolute spirit, which has since been unequivocally displayed, in the field of glory, to his own honor, and to the advantage of his country."

In 1809, General Picton commanded a Brigade employed at the siege of Flushing, in which fortress he was afterwards appointed Governor, where, by every humane exertion, he contributed to the wants of the sick soldiers, and alleviated, as much as possible, the miseries of the inhabitants. From that desolating scene of sickness and calamity he returned home, alarmingly ill with fever and ague; and his health was scarcely re-established before he was placed on the Staff of the Army in the Peninsula. In this army he was soon appointed by the Marquis of Wellington, (meriti tanti non immemor

unquâm,) to the command of the 3d division, which has been particularly selected upon every occasion of active service; "not, (to use the expression of a distinguished officer,) because the troops of the 3d division are better, but because the General is so good."

On the Colonelcy of the 12th regiment becoming vacant by the death of the late General Picton, (14th Oct. 1811,) His Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief, with that Royal graciousness and recollection of public desert, for which he is so distinguished and beloved, recommended Major-General Picton to the Regent's attention, and he was gazetted Colonel of the 77th foot, vice Sir Charles Hastings, appointed to the 12th regiment.

We learn with infinite regret that General Picton has been obliged to return home for the recovery of his health, but we earnestly hope that he will soon be restored to the heroes of the 3d division, who, animated by the example of their leader, and ever foremost in the ranks of fame, have taught the enemy the true characteristics of British Soldiers—equally proving their own superiority, and the talents of their General.

We shall now close our account of this Officer by quoting the words of the Earl of Liverpool in the House of Lords, in moving the thanks of that House to the Army for their gallant conduct, as reported in the Courier, 28th of April last, immediately subsequent to the affair of Badajos, and in the justness of his Lordship's handsome eulogium we most implicitly coincide.—"The conduct of General Picton had inspired a confidence in the army, and exhibited an example of science and bravery which had been surpassed by no other officer: his exertions in the attack on the 6th could not fail to excite the most lively feelings of admiration."

LT.-COL. JOHN ELLEY, ROYAL HORSE-GUARDS, BLUE.

WE derive an uncommon degree of gratification from the circumstance of having it in our power to introduce this gallant soldier, this consummate officer, this future British General, to the readers of the *Military Panorama:* we have, however, to lament our inability to present them a portrait of this gentleman, as we think that the public have never been gratified with his likeness,

which, if a correct one, would not fail to impress their minds with becoming sentiments of respect for the excellence of his heart, and induce them to give him ample credit for his professional acquirements; the countenance being the mirror of the soul, and its most faithful criterion.

The subject and honor of this biographical sketch, is, we believe, a native of the British capital, where, in very early life, he was initiated into the *arcana* of the counting-house, a situation, however, which he soon surrendered for the more congenial one of serving his country "*in the tented field*:" his towering size, his symmetrical form, his military *ensemble*, and, more than all, his love of glory, pointed out the army to him as the most eligible theatre on which to exhibit his promising and aspiring faculties. His relatives, however, were of a different opinion; they would not believe that the path to the temple of fame was the same which led to the abode of Plutus. "*Quærenda pecunia primum, &c.*" was their device, as it is that of most people who are deeply immersed in mercantile pursuits, which tend so much to narrow and contract the mind.

But our young hero was not to be diverted from his favourite scheme; an unerring presage, that he was a warrior by instinct; and, not being able otherwise to accomplish his object, he entered into the Royal Horse-Guards, Blue, in the humble, though honorable, capacity of a private trooper. This regiment is known to be one of the first in Europe; the extraordiuary size and comeliness of the men, their discipline as soldiers, their orderly conduct in quarters as citizens, constitute them a bright pattern for a regular army. It is not enough in such a distinguished corps, that the men comport themselves with the highest degree of propriety while they continue in the service; they must produce testimonials on joining the regiment, that prove their previous life to have been unimpeachable; and should any trooper so misconduct himself as to incur the disgrace of corporal punishment, he is dismissed the regiment with ignominy: what would be deemed a venial obliquity in any other corps, is considered in a very serious light in the Royal Horse-Guards, Blue.

To return to the gentleman whose military conduct is the theme of our present admiration, he remained only a few months in the ranks, when his general merit procured him the situation of *Quarter-*

Master, which in the regiment, even at that time, was a commissioned officer. When the eventful explosion took place in France, Quarter-Master Elley accompanied the detachment of the Blues which was sent to reinforce the puny Cohorts of the Duke of York's invading army. Lieut.-Colonel, now Lieut.-General, Stavely, had the immediate command of the detachment, which joined a few days before the important fortress of *Valenciennes* surrendered to His Royal Highness as besieging General. On every occasion in which the Blues took part, Mr. Elley's conduct was exemplary; whatever personal gallantry, well-exerted activity, infinite and wonderful presence of mind could achieve, was effected by him: with an indefatigable hand he dealt out death through the Republican files, and, as much as the circumscribed influence of his rank would permit, he uniformly directed the energy of the men, and taught them where to evince their valour with the greatest effect. He was successively appointed Adjutant to the detachment, and Brigade-Major to Brigadier-General Stavely; in both of which situations he exhibited unequivocal proofs of an intelligent and capacious mind, and never failed of being honorably mentioned in public orders after a battle, or a skirmish with the enemy. The plains of *Tournay*, *Cisoign* and *Cateau-Cambresis*, are mute witnesses of this officer's professional worth, while many gallant fellows, still alive, can bear oral testimony of his prowess and of his talents.

Lieutenant-Colonel Elley's sword is too well tempered to allow him to stay at home in ignoble ease, while a *Wellington* is chastening an unprincipled foe on the plains of Portugal and Spain, and teaching him to respect British valor as well as British talents, both of which, before the Campaigns in the Peninsula, he had the folly and presumption to impeach. The Colonel has been long with our gallant army under the noble Marquis of Wellington, in the capacity of First Assistant-Adjutant-General to that excellent and gallant cavalry officer Lieutenant-General Sir Stapleton Cotton: he is peculiarly adapted for that department, being a most eminent cavalry tactician, and gifted with what the French call a *coup d'œil extraordinaire*.

Lieutenant-General Sir Stapleton Cotton's division of the army has been very active on all occasions, in no one of which he fails to mention Colonel Elley with distinguished *éclat;* and recently,

when relating the operation of the allies in the plains of Salamanca, the illustrious Wellington bore unambiguous testimony to his personal valour and astonishing activity: on that glorious, most memorable day, the Colonel appears to have multiplied his existence, and established his claims to *ubiquity*, for, wherever the battle raged with the greatest fury, there he was to be found, which, in a great measure, may account for his having two chargers killed under him in action.

It is a cheering occupation to have thus to dwell on the merits of a gallant officer, who, piously devoting himself to the well-being of his native land, thinks no sacrifice great or enough important to offer up at his favourite shrine, and who laments that he has only one life to lay down, in order to secure to his countrymen the perpetuity of those blessings, which for ages they have enjoyed, which at once have rendered them the wonder of the creation, and the envy of a surrounding world! Such heroes are treading, even in their life time, the path to immortality.

" Sic itur ad astra."

LIEUT.-GEN. ARTHUR, MARQUIS OF WELLINGTON.

[Concluded from page 123.]

ON the 11th of June, 1810, the enemy invested the fortress of Cuidad Rodrigo with a force of 30,000 infantry, and 5000 cavalry. On the night of the 25th the French batteries were opened against the city, and, after a most gallant defence, during which about 700 of the inhabitants were killed by the bombardment, the Governor, Don Audré Herrasti, seeing no hopes of relief, and his provisions and ammunition being nearly exhausted, surrendered by capitulation on the 10th of July. The Marquis de la Romana came from Badajos to intreat Lord Wellington would advance to its relief, but departed perfectly satisfied with the propriety of the British leader's reasons for declining to make a forward movement; which, by endangering the safety of his army, might ultimately compromise the general cause of the Peninsula.

The fall of Almeida, on the 27th of August, after a bombardment of only one day, but in reality occasioned by the explosion of the

grand magazine, removed the principal obstacle to the entrance of Massena's army into Portugal, but he proceeded with great caution in his movements, and was retarded by the necessity of bringing forward his supplies, as no dependence could be placed on the resources of a country so long occupied by British troops. The French were undoubtedly foiled in their plans by the prudent defensive system adopted by Lord Wellington, as it was a principal object of Massena, in undertaking the siege of Çuidad Rodrigo, and Almeida, to draw *the British* from their strong hilly positions to the plains on which these towns are situated, where, if at all, the superior number of his cavalry might be expected to give him the advantage. About the middle of September, Marshal Massena made a feint of coming down upon the left bank of the Mondego, and actually pushed his reconnoitring parties to Cortiço and Linhares, in that direction, but apprehensive of meeting a check at the strong pass of the Ponte de Murcella, he, on the 18th, 19th, and 20th of September, crossed that river with his whole army, at the bridge of Foruos, below Celerico, advancing upon Coimbra by the way of Vizen. This movement of the enemy was met by Lord Wellington with his usual foresight, and the intentions of the French leader being now clearly developed, the 2d division of the army, under the orders of Lieut.-Gen. Hill, made a parallel movement with Regnier's *corps d'armée,* by the route of Sobriera Formosa and Pedrogoa, when the whole of the combined army, with the exception of General Fane's division of cavalry, and General Le Cor's brigade of Portuguese infantry, was placed upon the right bank of the Mondego with a celerity which set all ordinary calculation at defiance.

Whilst the French continued their approach upon Coimbra, by the roads leading over the Sierra de Busaço, the main body of the allied army continued in the adjoining villages, Lord Wellington being particularly desirous not to expose his troops to the heavy dews at this season of the year: in which the wisdom and humanity of the British General were alike discernible, and it forms a remarkable contrast with the little attention paid by the French superior officers to the health and comforts of the men.

Before day-break, on the 26th of September, the several divisions of British and Portuguese troops began to ascend the heights of Busaco, from whence the whole of the enemy's force, amounting

to not less than 60,000 infantry, and a very heavy body of cavalry, was distinctly discerned. About five in the evening, the French piquets made an attack upon the Portuguese Casadores, who returned their fire with great steadiness and resolution.

The next morning, at dawn of day, the enemy made two desperate attacks upon the right and centre of the allied army. The French column on the right moved up the hill, receiving the fire of the light troops, with great intrepidity, and had gained the summit, when it was charged, whilst deploying into line, by Colonel Mackinnon's brigade, the 45th and 88th regiments, and the 9th Portuguese, directed by Major-General Picton, supported on the right by part of General Leith's corps, and on the left by Major-General Lightburne's brigade, and the Guards, which had moved to the right on the first indication of the enemy's intention. The enemy, foiled in this attack, made another more to the right, where he was again repulsed at the point of the bayonet. This second attack was supported by some heavy artillery, but an ammunition tumbril having blown up, the French ceased their fire on this point. Finding their attack on the right unsuccessful, the enemy directed his principal efforts against the left of the centre, and in a charge made by the 43d and 52d regiments, General Simon was wounded and taken. Brigadier-General Coleman's brigade of Portuguese infantry, which was in reserve, moved up to support Brigadier-General Crawford in this charge, and a battalion of the 19th Portuguese regiment, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Douglas, made a gallant and successful charge upon another body of the enemy, which was endeavouring to penetrate in that quarter. Besides these attacks, the light troops were engaged throughout the day of the 27th. On the following morning the light infantry were again partially engaged on the left of the line. At mid-day, the enemy's cavalry, and several columns of infantry, were observed in motion on the road from Mortigao over the mountains, towards the Vouga. This movement leading Lord Wellington to conclude it was the intention of Marshal Massena to place his whole army on the Oporto road, and the position of Busaco being actually turned on the 29th, he recrossed the Mondego, and continued to retreat to the position he had previously determined on, in front of Lisbon, with his right at Alhandra on the Tagus, passing by Torres Vedras, and his left on the sea.

By opposing the progress of the enemy at Busaco, Lord Wellington obtained considerable advantages. An opportunity was afforded the Portuguese troops of meeting the enemy for the first time, on advantageous ground, and their gallant conduct and steady discipline well repaid the trouble which had been bestowed on their formation. The check which the French army received on this occasion, gave time for the inhabitants of Coimbra to remove with their most valuable effects; and lastly, ten thousand of the enemy were put completely *hors de combat*, with a very trifling loss on the part of the combined army.

Marshal Massena having reconnoitred the strong line of defence taken up by Lord Wellington, remained inactive before the position until the 14th of November, with his right upon Sobral de Montgare, his left flank on the Tagus at Villa-Franca. On that evening he retired in two columns, the right by the road of Alemquer to Alcoentre, and his left by Villa Nova, continuing his retreat to Santarem, where he halted and took post. Lord Wellington, on the 15th, followed the march of the enemy, and, finding the position of Santarem remarkably strong, he desisted from attacking it, and fixed his head-quarters at Cartaxo: and General Hill's division of the army crossed the Tagus at Vallada, and was cantoned in the towns on the opposite bank. The retreat of Marshal Massena to Santarem must be considered as a tacit acknowledgment of the unexpected resistance he met with, and also of Lord Wellington's abilities in frustrating his original plans. Distressed by the want of provisions, and his foraging parties being continually harrassed by desultory attacks, Marshal Massena retired from his position at Santarem, and the neighbourhood, in the night of the 5th of March, and was pursued by Lord Wellington on the following morning. It was now that the talents of the rival chiefs were to be tried in a series of most difficult operations, and both maintained the high character their former services had earned. Lord Wellington having detached a considerable part of his army under Marshal Beresford, contented himself with pressing upon and harrassing the enemy's rear-guard during this memorable retreat, which continued until the 8th of April, on which day the whole of the army of Portugal had passed the Aqueda, leaving Almeida to its fate.

The length to which this article has already been protracted, obliges us most unwillingly to decline entering into those details

which are necessary in order to illustrate the extraordinary merits of our distinguished Commander.

Lord Wellington now invested Almeida, to relieve which place Massena collected the whole of his disposable force in Castile and Leon, and crossed the Aqueda on the 2d of May, without opposition. In consequence of this movement, the whole of the allied army in the north of Portugal, was concentrated betwixt the villages of Fuentes de Honor in Spain, and Villa Fermosa in Portugal, two leagues from Almeida, and four from Cuidad Rodrigo. In the course of the following day the enemy, in number 40,000 infantry, and 4500 cavalry, arrived in the plains on the other side of Fuentes, the light division and the British cavalry gradually retiring before him as he advanced. On the same afternoon the enemy attacked the village of Fuentes de Honor, with large bodies of troops, and the contest for this important place was maintained with great vigor on both sides until night, when the British kept possession.

At day-break, on the 5th (the enemy having employed the preceding day in making a *reconnoissance*) it was discovered that he had moved the whole of his cavalry, and the 8th corps, in two columns on the opposite side of the Duas Casas to Poyo Velha, and that the 6th and 9th corps had also made a movement to their left. About six o'clock his manœuvres seemed to indicate an attack on that point, and the cavalry, deriving confidence from their numbers, advanced upon the British, which was their weak arm, and compelled them to give way, but in retreating the British cavalry repeatedly faced about, and made some successful charges upon the enemy. Meanwhile the 7th division, which had been considerably advanced on the plain near Poyo Velha, retired in good order, and Major-General Houston was enabled to execute this retrograde movement, principally by the steadiness and gallantry of the two foreign corps in his division, the Duke of Brunswick's Oel's infantry, and the Chasseurs Britanniques, who checked the advance of the French cavalry by several well-directed vollies. The line was now formed with the 7th division, across the Turon, in rear of the right of the 1st division, the light division and cavalry being in reserve. Beyond, on the ridge betwixt the Turon and Duas Casas rivers, were the divisions of Major-General Picton, A. Campbell, and Sir William Erskine; the left of the whole was on Fort Concepcion, covering Almeida. In taking up this position Lord Wellington

abandoned one of the objects he had originally in view, to keep up the communication across the Coa by Sabugal, which was, however, found to be incompatible with the blockade of Almeida.

The enemy's efforts on the right of the position, as now described, were confined to a cannonade and some charges with their cavalry upon the advanced posts. The piquets of the 1st division repulsed one of these; but as they were falling back they did not see the direction of another in sufficient time to form and oppose it; in consequence, Lieutenant-Colonel Hill, commanding the piquet of the Guards, was taken, and several killed and wounded, before a detachment of British cavalry could be moved up to their support. The 2d battalion of the 42d regiment, commanded by Lord Blantyre, repulsed a charge of the cavalry directed against them. About the same time, the enemy pushed forward his light infantry upon the right, where they were met and repulsed by Colonel Guise, with the light companies of the guards, and part of the 95th regiment, under Captain O'Hare.

The principal contest was in the village of Fuentes de Honor, the possession of which was of the utmost importance to either army, and of this the British general was well aware. Colonel Cameron was mortally wounded at the head of the 79th regiment of Highlanders, in defending this village. The hostile armies remained in front of each other on the two following days; and in the afternoon of the 7th, were employed in burying their dead. During this interval, parties were continually occupied in strengthening the position of the British, by throwing up field-works.

On the 8th, the enemy collected the whole of their army, with the exception of part of the second corps, which remained opposite Almeida, in the woods near Gallegos. On the 9th, the enemy continued his retreat, covered by his numerous cavalry. On the 10th, the British broke up from their position, and while the light division, supported by the cavalry, advanced towards the Aqueda, the rest of the army returned to cantonments, and the original investment of Almeida was resumed. Thus failed Massena's efforts to relieve this fortress, and his last attempts to check the victorious career of his illustrious antagonist, which again redounded to his own discomfiture.

Early on the morning of the 11th, the French garrison of about 1000 men, which had been left in Almeida, finding that the attempt

of Massena to relieve them had failed, blew up a part of the works of that fortress, and immediately marched out and attacked the piquets of a division of the British army which had formed the blockade, and forced their way through them. Owing to the darkness of the night, they were enabled to march almost unobserved, and at first with little opposition. Part of the garrison finally succeeded in crossing the Aqueda, leaving behind 470, who were either killed or wounded and made prisoners.

Thus after a series of brilliant operations, and with comparatively small loss, did Lord Wellington, for the third time, drive the French army before him from Portugal, an army which, according to Marshal Massena's pompous proclamation, consisted of 110,000 men when it entered Portugal, but after the battle of Fuentes de Honor was reduced to scarcely 40,000 effective soldiers.

Previous to the commencement of Massena's retreat from Santarem, Marshals Soult and Mortier advanced from the South of Spain, in order to form a combined operation with the *army* of Portugal. In pursuance of this object they attacked and defeated the Spanish army under General Mendizabal, and forthwith invested Badajos. Marshal Beresford, with the 2d division of the allied army, was directed to march to the relief of this city, and was reinforced with the 4th division under General Cole, as soon as Lord Wellington was confirmed in his opinion that Massena's retreat was a decided one. Badajos, however, was surrendered by General Juaz on the 10th of March, although apprized that Marshal Beresford was marching to his relief. On the 25th of the same month, Sir William Beresford advanced against Campo-Mayor, and found the enemy's corps, consisting of four regiments of cavalry, three battalions of infantry, and some horse artillery, drawn up on the outside of the town. Two squadrons of the 13th dragoons, and two squadrons of Portuguese, charged the French cavalry, who were broke and pursued to Badajos; but the infantry effected their retreat in a solid body, although with considerable loss, and recovered 16 pieces of cannon, which had been taken by the allied cavalry.

On the 7th of May, Badajos was invested by Marshal Beresford's army, in conjunction with a Spanish corps, commanded by Don Carlos D'Espagne. On the following day the batteries were opened against fort St. Christoval, and a very brisk fire was returned

by the garrison. Sir William Beresford having received information on the 12th, that Marshal Soult was advancing from Seville, sent a courier to Lord Wellington with that intelligence, on receipt of which, the 3d and 7th divisions of infantry were ordered to his assistance, and his lordship proceeded forthwith to Elvas, where he arrived on the 19th of May. Meantime, however, the battle of Albuera was fought on the heights above the village of that name, and Marshal Soult was completely repulsed by the allied British and Portuguese army, under Sir William Beresford, and a corps of 10,000 Spaniards, commanded by Generals Blake and Csatanos. The superior number of the enemy enabled him to make good his retreat towards Seville, which he commenced on the morning of the 18th, two days after the action.

The siege of Badajos was now resumed, and on the 2d of June batteries were re-opened against fort St. Christoval, and the body of the place. A breach having been effected in fort St. Christoval, an attempt was made, on the 6th of June, to carry the work; and subsequently on the night of the 9th, both of which failed, and the besiegers retired with loss. By an intercepted dispatch, which Lord Wellington received on the 10th of June, the intention of the enemy to collect the whole of his disposable force in Estremadura, was ascertained; the siege of Badajos was therefore converted into a blockade; and the advance of Marshal Soult, from Lerena, after he had been reinforced by a part of the corps of Generals Sebastiani and Marshal Victor, and the 9th corps under General Drouet, from Toledo, determined his Lordship to raise the siege of Badajos a second time, and to take up a position at Albuera; offering battle to Soult, before the junction of the armies of the north and south. Marmont's advanced guard arrived at Merida on the 17th of June, and the combined army having re-crossed the Guadiana, took up a position near Elvas, with their advance at Campo Mayor.

In the beginning of July, Marshal Soult, leaving a strong garrison in Badajos, placed his army in cantonments, having his head-quarters at Asugal; Marmont at Truxillo, and Regnier in Merida. The allied army continued in the field until the latter end of the month, when Lord Wellington fixed his head-quarters in Portalegre.

Marmont having crossed the Tagus, and established himself at Placentia in the beginning of August, the main body of the British army made a parallel movement by crossing the river at Villa

Velha, and Lord Wellington fixed his head-quarters at Fuente Guinaldo, about two leagues from Cuidad Rodrigo. Part of the infantry was pushed forward on the Salamanca road, and all communication cut off betwixt that fortress and the enemy.

Lord Wellington, by taking up this position, compelled the enemy to assemble a very large force, for the purpose of throwing supplies into Cuidad Rodrigo, which object being accomplished, Marmont again withdrew behind the Aqueda, and Lord Wellington placed his army in winter-quarters.

We shall have sufficient opportunities hereafter of following his Lordship through the brilliant details of his services in the Peninsula; but the length to which we have already extended this memoir—and on such a subject, how is it possible to restrain the pen? —compels us to be more confined in our account of the important operations during the present year.

The winter had set in with particular severity, and Lord Wellington's investment of Cuidad Rodrigo, was equally sudden and unexpected. His Lordship opened his batteries on the 10th of January, and carried the place by storm on the 19th. Marmont had assembled the whole of his army at Salamanca on the 22d, for the purpose of relieving it, intending to offer Lord Wellington battle on the 28th. The rapidity of his Lordship, however, completely disconcerted the plan of the French Chief, who, on receiving the intelligence of Cuidad Rodrigo being taken, confessed it was beyond his comprehension. What greater eulogium can Lord Wellington receive than such a confession, from a French Marshal of acknowledged abilities and great military talents? His Lordship's attack upon the city of Badajos was characterized by equal promptitude of movement, and a disregard of the powerful obstacles which threatened to impede the execution of his designs: every arrangement was made under his personal superintendance. On the 16th of March, Badajos was invested with the 3d, 4th, and light divisions of infantry, on the left bank of the Guadiana; and a brigade, of Lieut.-Gen. Hamilton's division, observing fort St. Christoval, on the right. On the following day the troops broke ground, and established a parallel within two hundred yards of an outwork, called the Picorina, which embraced the whole of the south-east angle of the fort, and looked into the place. The operations of the siege were continued, notwithstanding the badness of the weather, from the

20th to the 25th of March. On the latter day, Lord Wellington opened his fire from 28 pieces of ordnance in 6 batteries, and the same evening the outwork, La Picorina, was stormed and carried by Major-General Kempt, after dark, in the most gallant manner.

On the 31st of March the firing commenced from the second parallel, with twenty-six pieces of cannon, in order to effect a breach in the south-east angle of the fort called La Trinidad; and the flank of the bastion by which that face was defended, called Santa Maria. The fire was continued during the 4th and 5th of April, against these points, and on the morning of the 4th, another battery of six guns was opened. Practicable breaches were effected in the bastions above-mentioned on the evening of the 5th, but Lord Wellington having observed that the enemy had entrenched the bastion of La Trinidad, and that the most formidable preparations were making for the defence, as well of the breach in that bastion, as of that of the bastion of Santa Maria, determined to turn all the guns in the batteries of the second parallel on the curtain of La Trinidad, in hopes, that by effecting a third breach, the troops would be enabled to turn the enemy's works for the defence of the other two, the attack of which would besides be connected by the troops destined to assail the breach in the curtain. This breach was effected on the evening of the 6th, and the fire of the face of the bastion of Santa Maria, and of the flank of the bastion of La Trinidad being overcome, Lord Wellington determined on an immediate assault of the fortress. No event of his Lordship's military career evinced more judgment and decision than the plan for the reduction of this important place, and the gallant officers and soldiers under his command displayed the most heroic intrepidity in its execution.

The attack was made at ten at night; Lieutenant-General Picton preceding by a few minutes that of the remainder of the troops. Major-General Kempt led the attack: he was unfortunately wounded in crossing the Rivellas brook below the inundation; but notwithstanding this circumstance, and the most obstinate resistance, the castle was carried by escalade, and General Picton's division established in it by half-past eleven. Whilst this was going on, Major Wilson, of the 48th regiment, carried the ravelin of St. Roque by the Gorge, with a detachment of 200 men of the guards in the trenches, and with the assistance of Major Squire, of the

engineers, established himself within that work. The 4th and light divisions moved to the attack, from the camp, along the left of the river Rivellas, and of the inundation. They were not perceived by the enemy till they reached the covered way, and the advanced guards of the two divisions descended without difficulty into the ditch, protected by the fire of the parties stationed on the glacis for that purpose; and they advanced to the assault of the breaches, led by their gallant officer with the utmost intrepidity; but such was the nature of the obstacles prepared at the top and behind the breaches, and so determined their resistance, that the British could not establish themselves within the place: these attempts were repeated till after midnight, with the loss of many brave officers and soldiers, when Lord Wellington, finding that success was not to be attained, and that General Picton was established in the castle, ordered the 4th and light divisions to retire to the ground on which they had assembled for the attack. In the meantime Major-General Leith had pushed forward Major-General Walker's brigade on the left, and made a false attack upon the Pardeleras with the 8th Portuguese Casadores under Major Hill. General Walker forced the barrier on the road of Olivenza, and entered the covered way on the left of the bastion of St. Vincente, close to the Guadiana: he there descended into the ditch, and escaladed the face of the bastion. In consequence of this success, all resistance ceased, and at day-light in the morning, General Phillippon, who had retired to Fort St. Christoval, surrendered, together with General Vellande, the Staff, and the whole garrison. Thus fell the important city of Badajos, by which the communication betwixt the French armies of the North and South was interrupted, and the fall of Valencia rendered of less moment. During the siege Marshal Marmont made an irruption into Portugal with a view of diverting Lord Wellington's attention, but retired again on the advanced guard of the combined army crossing the Tagus at Villa Velha.

The enemy having fortified the important post of Almaraz on the Tagus, and there established a depôt, Lord Wellington directed Lieutenant-General Hill to destroy their forts, which he accomplished with his usual ability, and at a very trifling loss. The destruction of this post was necessary for the attainment of any ulterior designs Lord Wellington might have in view in the North

of Spain, the communication with the French armies being now confined to the very circuitous route through Madrid.

On the 17th of June, Lord Wellington, with the main body of the combined army, crossed the Tormes at Salamanca, which the enemy abandoned, leaving a garrison of 1000 men in the fort, on the brink of the river, and commanding the bridge. It was very difficult of access, on account of the narrow streets by which it was approached; the enemy had employed two years in its construction, and considered it so strong, that, on their departure, a vast quantity of stores were deposited therein. On the 23d, Major-General Clinton, who commanded the 6th division, directed an attack to be made upon the fort with 300 men, who were repulsed with the loss of 140 in killed and wounded; among the former was Major-General Bowes, who commanded the storming party, and behaved in the most gallant manner. This attack having failed, Lord Wellington opened a battery of red-hot shot on the evening of the 26th, and continued his fire until 10 P. M. Next morning the firing recommenced, and about noon the fort surrendered.

However important the operations of which we have given an imperfect detail in the preceding pages, we have now to congratulate the civilized world upon one of the most brilliant victories on record, and which adds another proof, if more was wanting, to place the glory of Lord Wellington on the brightest pinnacle of fame.

Marshal Marmont, having been defeated in his object of relieving the garrison in Salamanca, by the skilful manœuvres of his Lordship, withdrew his army behind the Douro, followed by the combined forces, and destroyed the bridge. A considerable body of the enemy passed the Douro at Toro, on the evening of the 16th of July, which Lord Wellington was unable to prevent, as the French possessed all the bridges over that river, and many of the fords. These troops recrossed the river at Toro, on the same night, when the whole army moved to Tordesillas, and again crossed the Douro on the morning of the 17th; in the course of which day Marshal Marmont assembled the whole of his force at Nava del Rey.

At dawn of day, on the 18th, the enemy attacked the 4th and light divisions of infantry, and Major-General Anson's brigade of cavalry, at Castrejon, under the orders of Lieutenant-General Sir Stapleton Cotton, who maintained his post without suffering any loss until the 5th division of infantry and Major-General Le Marchant's,

Major-General Alten's, and Major-General Bock's brigades of cavalry, whom Lord Wellington had sent forward to protect Sir Stapleton Cotton's retreat and junction with the main body, arrived to his support. The troops then retired in admirable order to Tordesillas de la Orden, with the enemy's whole army on their flank or in their rear; and thence to Guarena, which river they passed under the same circumstances, and effected their junction with the army. The enemy having followed Sir Stapleton Cotton across the Guarena, manifested an intention of pressing upon the left of the combined army, which object Lord Wellington perceived and defeated by directing Lieutenant-General Cole to attack the enemy's infantry, who were supporting their cavalry. General Cole immediately attacked, and defeated them with the 27th and 40th regiments, which advanced to the charge with bayonets, Colonel Stubbs's Portuguese brigade supporting; and the enemy gave way: many were killed and wounded; and Major-General Alten's brigade of cavalry having pursued the fugitives, 240 prisoners were taken.

The enemy's object was to cut off Lord Wellington's communication with Cuidad Rodrigo and Salamanca, and his manœuvres for that purpose were answered by a correspondent movement of the combined army, until the 21st, when his Lordship concentrated his whole force on the left bank of the river Tormes. On the following morning the British General placed his troops in a position of which the right was upon one of the two heights called the Dos Arapiles, and the left on the Tormes, below the ford of Santa Martha. In the course of the night of the 21st Lord Wellington received intelligence that General Chauvel had arrived at Pollos with the cavalry and horse artillery of the army of the north to join Marshal Marmont, which junction his Lordship was aware would be effected on the 22d or 23d at the latest.

After a variety of evolutions and movements, the enemy appeared to have determined upon his plan of attack about two in the afternoon of the 22d; and, under cover of a heavy cannonade, which, however, did but very little damage, he extended his left and moved forward, apparently with an intention to embrace, by this position of his troops, and by his fire, the post of the allied army on the Arapiles, and from thence to break and attack the line, or, at all events, to render difficult any movement of the British to their right. Lord Wellington with his usual penetration foresaw the enemy's designs, and, at the same time, found a favor-

able opportunity of attacking him, for which he had long been anxious. The right was therefore reinforced with the 5th division, which was placed behind the village of Arapiles, on the right of the 4th division, with the 6th and 7th divisions in reserve; and as soon as these troops had taken their station, the Honorable Major-General Pakenham moved with the 3d division, supported by a body of cavalry, to turn the enemy's left on the heights, while Brigadier-General Bradford's brigade, the 5th division under Lieutenant-General Leith, with the 4th division under the Honorable Lieutenant-General Cole, and the cavalry under Lieutenant-General Sir Stapleton Cotton, attacked the enemy in front, supported by the 6th division, under Major-General Clinton, the 7th division, under Major-General Hope, and Don Carlos D'Espana's Spanish division; and Brigadier-General Pack supported the left of the 4th division, by attacking that post on the Dos Arapiles, which the enemy held. The 1st and light divisions occupied the ground on the left, and were in reserve.

Such were the masterly dispositions made by the British Commander for the attack of the enemy's left, which, under the conduct of the above-named gallant officers, completely succeeded. One division of the enemy's infantry, however, made a stand against the 4th division, and obliged it to give way, but the 6th division, under Major-Gen. Clinton, being ordered up by Marshal Beresford, who, about the same time, received a severe wound, the scales were turned, and the combined army obtained a most glorious and decisive victory. The rest of the action, both during that day and on the 23d, seems to have been more a pursuit than a fight; wherein, nevertheless, General Bock's brigade of heavy cavalry, in the King's German Legion, distinguished itself by a most gallant attack on the enemy's rear guard, making about 1700 prisoners. Lord Wellington is liberal in bestowing praise to those who have eminently distinguished themselves, while his own peculiar merit, as Commander-in-Chief on this glorious and memorable occasion, transcends all praise. The battle of Salamanca will for ever rank among the happiest exertions of military skill and valour. To say that it has been achieved with loss, is only to admit that it is the very great and glorious exploit of which we had previously indulged the most sanguine expectations; it results from its very nature, therefore, that the allied army must have suffered in some proportion to the enemy, but their loss is not of a magnitude to cripple Lord Welling-

ton's future operations. The loss of the enemy on the field of battle, was 5000 killed, among whom were many of rank; one General, three Colonels, three Lieutenant-Colonels, 130 officers of inferior rank, and between 6 and 7000 prisoners, on the day of the action—more were constantly arriving: Marshal Marmont lost his right arm, four General Officers were killed, and several wounded. The other trophies of victory were, eleven pieces of cannon, two eagles, and six colours. The loss of the British was 449 killed, 3011 wounded, 101 missing; that of the Portuguese 372 killed, 1741 wounded, and 208 missing; making a total of 5882.

In concluding this brief abstract of Lord Wellington's distinguished services, we cannot avoid entering into a few traits of his private character. Perhaps no man in any station of life was ever more generally beloved, to which his extreme suavity of manners has materially contributed. The affability of his deportment at his hospitable table is well known to the officers of the army, and has conciliated the esteem of all who have had the good fortune to approach his person, and receive the honour of his notice. In the midst of those cares which seem inseparable from his high command, Lord Wellington finds leisure to attend to the minutia of his arrangements, and, as yet, there has been no instance in which the regulations and orders he has himself issued for the conduct of the army, have been found inefficient. The secrecy which he observes on all occasions, and his rapidity of conception, give him incalculable advantages. No preparation is necessary for the establishment of head-quarters, previous to a march; their removal keeping pace with the army. On the 5th of March, 1811, the usual large dinner-party were assembled at head-quarters in Cartaxo, and Lord Wellington joined with his accustomed vivacity in the conversation of his guests, when the Conde de Lumiar, an Aid-de-Camp of Marshal Beresford's, arrived with an important dispatch: his Lordship glanced at the contents, and, for a moment only, a thoughtful expression rested on his intelligent countenance; he then renewed the discourse, which chanced to turn upon the virtues of the Eau Medicinale, or Specific for the Gout, and upon this trifling subject his Lordship dwelt for some time with all that wit and pleasantry which give such a charm to his conversation. This was on the eve of Massena's memorable retreat, and when one would imagine his mind must be occupied with the most important considerations. The party broke up at the usual hour, ten o'clock: at three in the

morning his Lordship was on horseback, and soon after day-break the whole army was in active pursuit of the French!!!

It is the peculiar character of Lord Wellington's dispatches to convey in a manner which carries comprehension to the dullest, a clear picture of the transactions which employ his pen, divested of that colouring only required to adorn the pages of fiction; at the same time his Lordship's dispatches possess one most valuable quality, being faithful transcripts, to which the future historian will eagerly apply for that information which he cannot hope to obtain from a purer, or more authentic source.

In his person, Lord Wellington is about the middle size, and remarkably handsome: his countenance is of the Roman cast, and every feature is full of expression, denoting the vigour and genius which illumine the mind of the hero, and qualify him for deeds of glory and renown.

Thus far have we attempted to pourtray the brilliant achievements of the gallant and illustrious Marquis of Wellington—of the first General of the age. It will be said of him hereafter what was recorded of the great Marlborough, whose difficulties, looking to times and circumstances, were not to be compared with those Lord Wellington has met with—

"Who, by military knowledge and irresistible valour,
"Broke the power of France,
"When raised the HIGHEST,
"When exalted the most,
"Rescued the Empire from Desolation,
"Asserted and confirmed the Liberties of Europe!!!"

Lord Wellington is the father of two lovely boys, to whose tuition the Marchioness devotes her fond materrial attention, living in the most complete retirement during his absence.

TITLES.

English—Marquis, Earl and Viscount Wellington of Wellington, Viscount Wellington of Talavera, and Baron Douro, K. B. &c.

Spanish—Grandee of Spain, of the First Class, Duke of Cuidad Rodrigo, &c.

Portuguese—Marquis of Torres Vedras Conde de Vimiera, Knight of the Grand Cross of the Royal Military Order of the Tower and Sword, &c.

Orchard-Street, Portman-Square,
August 25, 1812.

CAMPAIGNS

IN

THE PENINSULA.

Continued from page 133.

ON the 18th, Sir Arthur Wellesley received intimation that Brigadier-General Anstruther had arrived off the coast of Peniche, with a fleet of victuallers and store-ships, in charge of Captain Bligh of the Alfred, and a part of the force dispatched from England under Brigadier-General Acland, and accordingly the Commander of the Forces moved the army to Lourinha, in order to protect the landing of this reinforcement, and facilitate a junction, which was effected on the evening of the following day, the 19th of August.

On the night of the 17th, General Loison joined General Laborde at Torres Vedras, and General Junôt, in the course of the 20th, assembled his whole army, excepting the garrisons left in the forts of the Tagus, near the village of Vimiera, where Sir Arthur Wellesley had taken post after the battle of Roliça. The French army amounted to 16,000 men, and its Commander indulged the vain hope that he should recover the laurels which his troops had lost at Roliça, and compel the British to fly to their ships.

Accordingly, on the morning of the 21st of August, General Junôt attacked the forces under Sir Arthur Wellesley, in his position of Vimiera. This village stands in a valley, through which runs the river Macicra; at the back, and to the westward and northward of the village, is a mountain, the western point of which touches the sea, and the eastern is separated by a deep ravine from the heights, over which passes the road which leads from Lourinha and the northward to Vimiera. The greater part of the infantry, the 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, and 8th brigades, were posted on this mountain, with eight pieces of artillery, Major-General Hill's brigade being on the right, and Major-General Ferguson's on the left, having one battalion on the heights separated from the mountain. On the eastern and southern side of the town is a hill, which is entirely commanded, particularly on its right, by the mountain to the

westward of the town, and commanding all the ground in the neighbourhood to the southward and eastward, on which Brigadier-General Fane was posted with his riflemen, and the 50th regiment, and Brigadier-General Anstruther, with his brigades, half a brigade of 6-pounders, and half a brigade of 9-pounders, which had been ordered to the positions in the course of the preceding night. The ground, over which passes the road from Lourinha, commanded the left of this height, and it had not been occupied except by a piquet, as the camp had been taken up only for one night, and there was no water in the neighbourhood. The cavalry and the reserve of artillery were in the valley, between the hills, on which the infantry stood, both flanking and supporting Brigadier-General Fane's advanced guard.

The enemy first appeared about eight o'clock in the morning, in large bodies of cavalry on the left of the British, upon the heights on the road to Lourinha, and it was soon obvious that his intentions were to attack the advanced guard, and the left of the position; Major-General Ferguson's brigade was immediately moved across the ravine to the heights on the road to Lourinha, with three pieces of cannon; he was followed successively by Brigadier-General Nightingale with his brigade and three pieces of cannon, Brigadier-General Acland and his brigade, and Brigadier-General Bowes with his brigade.

These brigades were formed, Major-General Ferguson's in the first line, Brigadier-General Nightingale's in the second, and those of Generals Bowes and Acland in columns in the rear on the heights, with their rear upon the valley which leads into Vimiera, and their left upon the other ravine separating these heights from the range, which terminates at the landing place of Macirae. On the last mentioned heights the Portuguese troops, which had been in the bottom near Vimiera, were posted in the first instance, and they were supported by Brigadier-General Crawford's brigade. The troops of the advanced guard, on the heights to the southward and eastward of the town, were deemed sufficient for its defence, and Major-General Hill was moved to the centre of the mountain, on which the great body of infantry had been posted, as a support to these troops, and as a reserve to the whole army; in addition to this support, these troops had that of the cavalry in the rear of the right. The enemy's attack began

1. General Fergusons Position. 2. ——— Bowes. 3. ——— Nightingale. 4. ——— Acland. 5. ——— Craufurd. 6. ——— Hill. 7. Cavalry 8. General Anstruther. 9. ——— Fane. 10. Portuguese.

the Attack on the Centre and Left.
A. General Craufurd & Portuguese 45th 91st.
B. General Ferguson's, 36th. 40th. 71st.

D. General Acland 2d. 20th. 95th. having moved on his march towards the flank of the Attack on the Centre.

Neele sc. Strand.

E. General Bowes 6th. 32d. 29th.
F. General Fane 60th. 50th. 95th.
G. General Anstruther 9th. 43d. 52d. 97th.
H. Cavalry, 20th Dragoons and Portuguese.
I. General Hill. 5th. 9th. 38th.
K. Guns flanking the French Columns.
a.a.a. The farthest advance of General Ferguson.
b.b.b. Ditto of General Craufurd.
M. French Troops.

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in several columns, upon the whole of the force on this height; and advanced on the left, notwithstanding the fire of the riflemen close to the 50th regiment, were checked and driven back only by the bayonets of that corps: the 2d battalion of the 43d regiment was likewise closely engaged with them on the road leading into Vimiera; a part of that corps having been ordered into the church-yard, to prevent the enemy from penetrating into the town. On the right of the position they were repulsed by the bayonets of the 92d regiment; this corps was successively supported by the 2d battalion of the 52d, which, advancing in columns, took the enemy in flank. Besides the opposition, which the advanced guard offered to the enemy, he was attacked in flank by Brigadier-General Acland's brigade in its advance to the position on the heights to the left, and a cannonade was kept up on the flank of the enemy's columns, by the artillery on those heights.

At length, after a most desperate conflict, the enemy was driven back in confusion from this attack, with the loss of seven pieces of cannon, many prisoners, and a great number of officers and soldiers killed and wounded. He was pursued by a detachment of the 20th Light Dragoons, but the French cavalry was so much superior in numbers that this detachment suffered considerably, and Lieut.-Colonel Taylor was unfortunately killed.

Nearly at the same time the enemy's attack commenced upon the heights, on the road to Lourinha; this attack was supported by a large body of cavalry, and was made with the usual impetuosity of French troops. It was received with steadiness by Major-General Ferguson's brigade, consisting of the 36th, 40th, and 71st regiments, and these corps charged as soon as the enemy approached them, when the French gave way, and General Ferguson continued to advance upon them, supported by the 82d, one of the regiments in Brigadier-General Nightingale's brigade, which, as the ground extended, afterwards formed a part of the first line in conjunction with the 29th regiment and the brigades of Brigadier-Generals Bowes and Acland; whilst Brigadier-General Crawford's and the Portuguese troops, in two lines, advanced along the height on the left. In the advance of Major-General Ferguson's brigade six pieces of cannon were taken from the enemy, with many prisoners, and numbers killed and wounded. The enemy afterwards made an attempt to recover part of his artillery, by attacking the

71st and 82d regiments, which were halted in the valley wherein it had been taken. These regiments retired from the low grounds in the valley to the heights, where they halted, faced about, fired, and advanced upon the enemy, who had, by that time, arrived in the low ground, and they thus obliged him again to retire, with great loss.

In this action, in which the whole of the French force in Portugal, excepting the small garrisons left in the forts of the Tagus, was employed under the command of General Junôt, in which the enemy was certainly superior in cavalry and artillery, and in which, not more than half of the British army was actually engaged, he sustained a signal defeat, and lost 13 pieces of cannon, 23 ammunition waggons, with powder, shells, stores of all descriptions, and 20,000 rounds of musket ammunition. General Thiebault, Chief of the Staff, was found dead on the field of battle; another General Officer (Brennier) was wounded and taken prisoner, and a great many officers and soldiers were killed, wounded, and taken.

The loss of the British was, 4 officers, 3 non-commissioned officers, 128 rank and file, killed; 37 officers, 31 non-commissioned officers, and 466 rank and file, wounded; 2 officers, 3 non-commissioned officers, and 46 rank and file, missing—Total, 720. Horses killed, wounded, and missing, 43.

Lieutenant-General Sir Harry Burrard, who had been appointed second in command in the Peninsula, arrived on the field during the engagement, but was so perfectly satisfied with the dispositions made by Sir Arthur Wellesley, that he considered any change unnecessary. It was the wish of Sir Arthur Wellesley to follow up the brilliant victory he had gained, by an immediate pursuit of the enemy, but Sir Harry Burrard deemed this measure unadvisable, and next day, the 22d, General Kellerman came in from the French lines with a flag of truce, when an armistice was agreed upon by Lieutenant-General Sir Hew Dalrymple, previous to a convention being entered into for the evacuation of Portugal, by the enemy. Sir Hew Dalrymple had only landed that morning to take the chief command, when the French army, having recovered from the confusion of their defeat on the preceding day, had resumed its positions, and he, therefore, judged it expedient to attempt the expulsion of the enemy from Portugal, by means of a convention, instead of renewing hostilities, which, owing to the advanced season of the

year, might have a precarious result. This determination of Sir Hew Dalrymple, however, was not acceptable to the British nation after the brilliant victories of Roliça and Vimiera, and the Portuguese, who had anticipated the capture and destruction of the whole French army, were thrown into a state of the greatest dejection by this most unwelcome and unlooked-for measure. Of this convention, which was concluded at Cintra on the 30th of August, it may be only necessary to observe the main point, which provided for the French army being conveyed to the nearest port in France, with their artillery, arms, 800 horses, and * baggage, in British transports.

On the 3d of September a convention was made by Sir Charles Cotton, commanding the British fleet in the Tagus, and the Russian Admiral Siniavin, by which the Russian ships were to proceed to England as a deposit, and remain until six months after peace was concluded between the two countries: the officers and men to be sent home by the British government.

* Under the head of Baggage the enemy included the spoils of our allies, as will be seen from the following document.

Copy of a Letter from Viscount Castlereagh to Lieutenant-General Sir Hew Dalrymple, dated Downing-Street, 17th September, 1808.

Sir, Downing-Street, 17th September, 1808.

With whatever disappointment His Majesty must be understood at the present moment to view the convention concluded on the 30th ultimo, so far as the immediate interests of Great Britain and the pretensions of his army are concerned, His Majesty will nevertheless suspend his final judgment upon the whole of this part of the case, until he shall be in possession of fuller information.

His Majesty cannot but advert with peculiar pain and mortification to those articles in which stipulations are made deeply affecting the feelings and interests of his allies, and of which His Majesty cannot but strongly disapprove. Amongst these articles, the fifth of the definitive convention, which, at the present moment, may be supposed to be more immediately in progress of execution, has been an object of peculiar anxiety to His Majesty, so far as the latter part of it can possibly bear the construction of protecting the French army in withdrawing, under the mask of private property, the plunder which they have so shamefully acquired in Portugal.

His Majesty would be most unwilling to suppose that, in your contemplation at the time you ratified the convention, such an abuse was intended to be tolerated, or that you considered that such a construction could in fairness be given to the word "Property."

In this explanation of the article, Captain Dalrymple, to whom you have referred me for explanation, appears to concur.

Upon the supposition that such is the true meaning of this article, His Majesty commands me to express his anxious solicitude, whatever may be the difficulty of

Immediately after the ratification the Spanish troops which had been marched to Lisbon by General Junôt, and subsequently confined on board ships in the Tagus, were given up to the British Commander-in-Chief, and the French army retired from their lines near Torres Vedras to Lisbon, and were encamped in the streets and squares until the shipping was in readiness for their reception. Detachments of British troops also marched into Lisbon, to take charge of the magazines, and commissioners were appointed to prevent the French from carrying off any of the plundered property amongst their baggage, in which, however, they were but too successful. The total number of the enemy embarked, including some Portuguese, was computed at 27,000.

Soon after this period, Sir Arthur Wellesley returned to England, and was followed by Sir Hew Dalrymple and Sir Harry Burrard, to attend the Board of General Officers at Chelsea, instituted to enquire into the merits of the late convention. Previous to their departure, Lieutenant-General Sir John Moore, who had arrived from England during the pending of the convention, with the force which had gone up the Baltic, and Lord Paget's brigade of cavalry, was nominated to the chief command of the army, destined to advance into Spain in aid of the patriots.

Sir Hew Dalrymple, whose situation as Lieutenant-Governor of Gibraltar, at this important crisis, afforded him an opportunity of acquiring the most authentic intelligence respecting the movements of the French in Spain, recommended that a British army should act in the north of Spain, in one body, and in the most direct communication with England; the Spaniards to carry on defensive operations in the province of Catalonia alone; and in a communication to Lord Castlereagh of the 14th September, 1808, he expresses his opinion, "that the principal army of Spain should be placed near the western Pyrenees, and that the British force should have the

effectual discrimination, that every possible precaution should be adopted to guard against an abuse so revolting to the feelings of the Prince Regent of Portugal and his subjects. And you will impress upon the mind of your successor the solicitude felt by His Majesty, that an ally, for the protection and liberation of whose territory and people His Majesty has been eager to make the utmost exertions, should not be exposed to an injury so offensive, under the countenance of a British army.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) CASTLEREAGH.

To Lieutenant-General Sir Hew Dalrymple, &c. &c. &c.

same direction, forming as it were the left wing of the Spanish army, and acting in intimate co-operation with it. Should these ideas accord at all with the plans of the Spanish General, and of the government under which he acts, it will be necessary to obtain the earliest and most accurate information on the following points: first, as to the nature of the country which may become the seat of war, with a view to the operations of the British; this should include the provinces of Old Castile, Leon, the Asturias, and Gallicia;—secondly, the description of the military features of those countries, the roads, supply of water, &c. should be accompanied by an account of their resources in cattle, grain, forage and fuel, in the means of conveyance, and of what description it is, also some general statements as to the population of different districts, the towns, villages, and other cover for troops which they afford;—thirdly, accurate information should be obtained in regard to the communications leading to the posts of the Asturias, and those of Gallicia, and the possibility of transporting troops and supplies along them from the coast to the army;—fourthly, some information should be obtained respecting the places of strength that exist in the provinces above mentioned, and it should be ascertained how far the Spaniards may be inclined to place any of them at our disposal, either upon the coast for the sake of our disembarkations, or to favour a retreat in the last extremity; or in the interior, with a view to the security of our depôts and of our line of communication; some proposition on our part, on that head ought not to be deemed unreasonable, even in a mere military point of view, as connected with the facilitating the objects of the campaign."

In conformity with this opinion of Sir Hew Dalrymple, the measure of sending an army to Spain had been agitated in the British cabinet in August, but was delayed, from the obligation by the convention of Cintra, of conveying Junôt's army to France, for which purpose all the transports in the Tagus were required.

The views of the British ministry at this precise period cannot be better explained than by reference to Lord Castlereagh's letter of the 30th September, 1808, to Major-General Lord William Bentinck, who had proceeded to Madrid for the purpose of consulting with Count Florida Blanca and the Central Assembly, upon the operations to be undertaken by the British army after its arrival in Spain, and upon other subjects connected with the deliverance of

the Peninsula. His Lordship therein states,—" the amount of the British force, which it is proposed to employ in Spain, will fall very little short of 40,000 men; it is to consist of 30,000 infantry, rank and file, 5000 cavalry, and the necessary proportion of foot and horse artillery, waggon train, &c. the whole to be assembled under the orders of Sir John Moore, on the borders of Gallicia and Leon, from whence they may operate in the open country, as soon as the necessary proportion of horses and mules can be procured to render them moveable; leaving it to the Spanish armies not having a due proportion of cavalry, to act on their flanks in the mountains. Sir David Baird, with 12,000 men, is ordered immediately to sail for Corunna. Sir John Moore is to move the remainder of the force required to complete the 30,000 infantry, from Portugal, either by land or sea, as he may find most convenient, sending the two regiments of cavalry under Brigadier-General Stewart, through the interior; the rest of the cavalry will be sent from hence as speedily as circumstances will permit. It would have been more satisfactory, had one army been equipped for service, to have disembarked at St. Andero, or some other point nearer the enemy; but as it is of equal importance to the Spaniards as it is to us, that the army should not be partially committed or brought into contact with the enemy, till the means of moving and following up an advantage are secured; and, as the navigation on the coast of the Asturias becomes extremely precarious towards the close of the year, it was the decided opinion of all military men, and of none more than the Marquis de la Romana, to make Corunna the principal depôt, and to operate from thence. To render the northern provinces the more secure, while our army is assembling, and to co-operate with the other Spanish corps in circumscribing the enemy's positions on the Ebro, the Marquis of Romana has determined to proceed with his own corps, amounting to nearly 10,000 men, to St. Andero; and he proposes, on his arrival there, by the incorporation of the armed peasantry of the Asturias and the Montagna, to augment their numbers to at least 20,000 men, which, with the Asturian army and Blake's, will carry the force in that quarter to 60 or 70,000 men, exclusive of the armies operating towards the front and left of the enemy's line. I am not enabled to send you any precise calculation of the number of horses and mules we shall want; the cavalry, artillery, and waggon train will be provided from hence; the stores and baggage of

the army, the commissariat, &c. must be equipped in Spain. I have sent a commissary into the northern provinces to collect what can be had. Sir David Baird is directed, on his arrival at Corunna, to equip his corps, if possible, from the resources of Gallicia and the north of Portugal. Sir John Moore, when he has arranged the movement of his army from Portugal, will probably superintend the equipment on the spot. I have only, in the mean time, to request you will communicate with those in authority on the best means of rendering this important force serviceable as early as possible, and that you will cause orders to be sent into the provinces of Gallicia, &c. to facilitate the equipment of the army, and ensure them a good reception. The Marquis of Romana has written to make his government perfectly understand the principles upon which our decision has been taken, and why they must not expect the British troops to take the field in detached corps."

(To be continued.)

REVIEWS OF MILITARY WORKS.

A new and enlarged MILITARY DICTIONARY, *in* FRENCH *and* ENGLISH; *in which are explained the principal Terms, with appropriate Illustrations, of all the Sciences, that are more or less necessary for an Officer and Engineer. By Charles James, Major to the corps of Royal Artillery Drivers. 2 vols. 8vo. Egerton.*

THE fame which Major James's Military Dictionary has long acquired, does not surpass its merits, and we conceive it to be a work deserving the attention of all officers. After a very careful examination of this new edition, we have had the satisfaction of finding that great exertions have been made to render it complete in every branch of Military Tactics and the Art of War; and we are much gratified in observing that the object of the author has been generally attended with ample success.

The various points of real Information and Military Instruction, contained in this work, has constituted it a necessary companion to Officers employed either on home or foreign service, and we are not acquainted with any military publication whence a general

fund of useful, professional knowledge may be more readily acquired. To those officers who have a particular delight in Military studies, this new edition of the Military Dictionary must be highly welcome, and they cannot but consider the full translation of *Balidor's Dictionnaire Portatif de l'Ingénieur*, which Major James has given in this edition, as a very considerable improvement.

The Battles of the Danube and Barrosa.—*Second Edition, pp.* 87. *Price* 5*s. boards. Sold by J. Murray, Fleet-Street; Gale and Curtis, Paternoster-Row; and E. Wilson,* 88, *Cornhill.*

WHEN we first heard of the work before us, which we shall endeavour to investigate with the same impartiality as we have manifested in our review of Mr. Croker's "Talavera," various and unfavorable were the opinions we ventured to form of its contents. The public have been so long, and so successfully, duped by the artifices of needy booksellers, and their more needy literary dependants, that every person now seems to doubt the pretensions of an author who attempts to follow the steps of the fortunate candidate for renown.

There is, however, one mode by which people may form something like an accurate judgment of the manifold productions which issue from the press, we mean a due consideration of the characters of the parties who usher them into public notice: we are, at the same time, aware that this will not always answer the purpose, conscious that men of very eminent repute, and great discernment, have lent their sanction to books totally unworthy their slightest regard, and only calculated to injure their reputation in the ideas of the world. Some of our co-temporaries may discover, in this statement of our sentiments, an invidious attack on the disposition of persons in other quarters; and, we have no doubt, they would exert all their sophistry to prove, that *we do actually level* our arrows at respectable men, but that the present article will fully demonstrate our good opinion of their characters, not only as men of business, but discrimination, and thwart that narrow-minded, illiberal course of proceeding, which, in time, will develope itself, without the help of our exposition.

As to the merits of Mr. Croker's "Talavera," enough has already

been noticed in our preceding number, to confirm our unalterable opinion of his poetical capabilities; but, while we are ready to give him our most unbounded encomiums for the brilliancy of his conceptions, we must not be blind to the claims of his brother bard, who to the pleasure which every one will derive from a perusal of his versification, has added a charm, which seems to elevate the reader's mind above the contemplation of sublunary concerns; and we will be bold to declare, that every person who carefully examines his work, possessing any thing like a cultivated understanding, cannot avoid feeling his energies called into action, and his mental faculties transported beyond the sphere which nature seems to have assigned them.—We have heard of a *gentleman*, aye, and a critical one too, who, having attentively perused our author's work, was only able to comprehend about one-third of its contents: this Hercules in literature, therefore, immediately pronounced it unworthy of notice; but after taking due note of all the words beyond the reach of his conception, and laboring over that never-failing repository of wisdom, left by the immortal Johnson—his Dictionary—luckily for our author's reputation, he was graciously pleased to acknowledge that, in spite of his critical acumen, "The Battles of the Danube and Barrosa" had some claims to notice, since it did appear to be a work of merit!—What says Pope?

> Such shameless bards we have; and yet 'tis true
> *There are as mad, abandoned critics too.*
> The bookful blockhead ignorantly read,
> With loads of learned lumber in his head,
> With his own tongue still edifies his ears,
> And always listening to himself appears:
> All books he reads, and all he reads assails,
> From Dryden's Fables down to D'Urfey's Tales.
> No place so sacred from such fops is barr'd,
> Nor is Paul's Church more safe than Paul's Church Yard.
> Distrustful sense with modest caution speaks,
> It still looks home, and short excursions makes,
> But rattling nonsense in full vollies breaks,
> And never shock'd, and never turn'd aside,
> Bursts out resistless with a thund'ring tide.
> * * * * * * * *

We have extracted thus much from our great poet's Essay, for the use of this extraordinary reviewer, but we recommend the whole of

it to his special consideration. It appears very evident, not only from the small advertisement affixed to "The Battles of the Danube and Barrosa," but also the versification itself, that our author has chosen Mr. Croker for his model, or, to speak with more precision, the productions of Mr. Scott, particularly his Marmion; but whatever manner he may have adopted, whatever expressions he may have thought proper to select from their writings, and transfer into his own, the extension of his ideas, his versification, the strength of his periods, the simplicity, yet striking character of his delineations, together with the amplitude of his conceptions, seem his own peculiar property, and warrant us in asserting that he is among the foremost of our modern poets.—The author of "Talavera" rarely carries the mind of his reader beyond the field of his hero's achievements; on the contrary, the work before us awakens our sympathies, while it arouses our passions, and removes us to an elevation, from whence we have a full and extensive view of the operations it describes. Besides this, we are constantly compelled to indulge in reflections, to mourn over the pusillanimity and forbearance of narrow-minded princes, who, from their mutual jealousies and selfish policy, have paved the way for the Offspring of Ambition, and proved the original promoters of his sanguinary and inexorable tyranny. It has another distinguished characteristic—a busy and industrious imagination, competent to excite and gratify the noblest anticipations, to fulfil the most sanguine hopes enthusiasm itself could indulge.

At this splendid and memorable period, while our countrymen are participating in the glorious and honorable toils of war in the southern Peninsula, it affords us pleasure to observe that we have poets at home alive to the deserts of those who have in some measure stayed the work of carnage, and restored the unoffending to the peaceful enjoyment and possession of their rights and privileges.

That such writers should meet with encouragement proportioned to their merits, cannot excite astonishment, and from military men, who feel for the honor and glory of the profession, who possess the consciousness of deserving notice, such poems must always ensure attention and patronage. If from the brilliant achievements at Talavera, Mr. Croker's work could command the extensive cir-

culation and renown it has experienced, we see no reason why the Battle of Barrosa (the latter of our author's productions) should not meet with a corresponding success: for ourselves, we feel a satisfaction in confessing we have read it with that avidity which may naturally be supposed to characterise military spirits, and see, with the glow of national pride, our campanions and friends immortalized in such lyrics. We wish not, however, to mislead our readers in the least possible way: the poems before us are chiefly calculated to delight those masculine dispositions, which, while they feel for the honor and reputation of their country, and admit the abilities of their antagonists, entertain a proper abhorrence of those marks of violence and rapacity which distinguish the career of our inveterate enemy: they are indeed only calculated to arouse those martial spirits, the glory and support of our friends in the Peninsula, who have foiled, and continue to foil, the most successful veterans of modern France: they are not written for those who, "chain'd to the earth, their reasoning soars no higher than the clay," but are meant for such only as can reflect with dispassion, and feel proud of deserving the approbation of their own consciences, and the more alluring panegyrics of their countrymen. The first poem, entitled "The Battles of the Danube," commences with a powerful appeal to the Spirit of the North,—(we conceive this to be a compliment to the powers of Mr. Scott) that majestic being of the poet's fancy, who

"Rides on the whirlwind, and directs the storm."

The spirit is not vainly addressed,—we see it raise its mighty form to receive the poet's supplications, and in every succeeding stanza perceive the impressions his sublimity was likely to produce. In the second and third stanzas, we also find a tributary sentiment, in allusion to the decease of our author's friend, Henry Kirke White. From these we pass on to stanza sixth, containing a firm, yet mild, reproof of the conduct of Prince Charles, on his lamented and mistaken policy in suffering the enemy to profit by the repose he enjoyed, subsequent to his defeat at Aspern and Essling. Let this passage be read by every soldier, and let him who has risen in the estimation of the world, take heed he maintain his character, by persevering in that line of caution and intrepidity, which had enhanced his fortune, and what is still more worthy of regard, his reputation. In perusing this passage, we cannot help feeling for

the disgrace which the supineness of the Austrian Commander-in-Chief has drawn down upon his illustrious family, and we trust the fatal error he committed will teach other Generals what may be expected to result from delay, and time given to one who knows how to profit by it, amidst a sea of adversity.

After this, our author's powers are employed in raising the mind to the contemplation of those vast, and almost incredible structures, which finally enabled the French to turn the errors of the Archduke to their own peculiar advantage; and, in the delineation of these works, there is an accuracy which might naturally dispose us to think our author deeply skilled in military affairs. Indeed, we have perused those parts of his works, where the machinery of the army, and the technical phrases of the profession, are enumerated, with no small degree of astonishment; and it will generally be allowed, that, to introduce such discordant matters gracefully, requires the abilities of no common artisan. As the principal engineer of those immense masses which covered the Danube, Count Bertrand has received the wreath of our author's muse, and though our enemy, we cannot but admire the liberality with which the poet has applauded him for his industry and abilities, nor can we less compliment him for the manly sentiments in the following lines, p. 10.

> There are, whose weak and narrow minds
> Wou'd wrest from every foreign name,
> The simplest wreath that fancy binds
> To consecrate its fame:
> But give me that impartial man,
> Whose eye no grov'lling views can bound;
> Who looks thro' nature's wond'rous plan
> With diligence profound,
> And yields to worth, where'er it rise,
> Its just and lawful praise,
> The wreath, stern prejudice denies,
> Of never-fading bays.

The bridges, têtes-de-pont, the march of the infantry, the trampling of the cavalry, the fall of the evening, the whole arrangements preceding the night combat, are then separately, and particularly, enumerated; and, as we have before remarked, with a fidelity and simplicity at once pleasing and astonishing. These descriptions we are compelled to pass over, on account of their

length, and the limits we must observe in our publication; but we cannot withhold from our readers the following lines, characteristic of the first night's conflict, p. 14.

'Tis dark! a pause prevails, and, lo!
The fires of either army glow!
Along the dreary tracts of air
The crimson flashes glare!
No sound is heard along the plain,
Nor aught the eye may greet,
Save, where revolving o'er the slain,
The mutt'ring spirits meet.
Stretch'd in their tents the warriors sleep,
That yet shall lie in many a heap,
Dead on the neighb'ring strand;
Nature and all her works seem hush'd—
Fled is the vivid gleam that flush'd
Their sallow traits, whom war had crush'd
With his remorseless hand!
Pillow'd in soft celestial dreams,
Or thoughtless now the champions lie,
That ne'er shall view Aurora's beams
Illume another morning-sky!
Their knell the battle-trump shall sound,
The midnight curtains gath'ring round,
Their mangled bodies cover;
Mothers shall search among the slain
Their husbands and their sons in vain,
And many a maid her lover!

In alluding to the hum of the armies advancing from the bridges upon the Austrians, and the noise of the workmen engaged in securing those enormous structures from future misfortune, the poet exclaims, p. 18.

STANZA XVII.

What may it mean? the bands of France,
Lie stretch'd in calm repose;
No longer Austria's sons advance,
To meet their slaughtering foes:
It sounds again! and o'er the plain
A myriad forms are seen;
The trumpet sounds! and warrior-men
Are flitting o'er the green!
The Gauls are up,—their azure lines
Lie marshall'd on the right;
And now their Chief his strength combines,
And now th' advancing army shines,
Beneath the torches' light:

On every side their pennons gay,
Slow flapping, lead their dread array,—
On every side a busy hum
  Pervades the rebel-horde ;
And now the far-resounding drum
  Inspires the warrior's sword :
High swells the breast of him who stood
Like Atlas, in a sea of blood,
  Dauntless and unabash'd,
When late on Aspern's gory wall,
He saw his giant legions fall,
  And in oblivion crash'd.

The stillness of the night, the awful aspect of the heavens, where the moon still displayed her favoring beams, the noise of the trumpets, and all and every particular incident to the bustle of an army at such a crisis, are then once more described. It is now, says the author, that,—

STANZA XXI.

Already down the brambled steep
  The heavy columns come ;
Along the shore their march they keep,
  And still is every drum !
With sword and halberd, glitt'ring far,
  On every side they pour,—
And now the trumpet sounds to war,
  Along the crimson shore !
All heard the deep and hollow sound,
As quickly o'er the bridge they bound,
  That echoed to their tramp ;—
The cymbal-clang and shrilling fife
Had now announc'd the mortal strife,
  Along the adverse camp :
Thick o'er the piles the crowding horse
  And voltigeurs were seen ;—
Behind them march'd the nimbler force,
  In purple, white, and green :
Dull, slow, and mournful was the beat
That echoed to their waving feet,
  As o'er the bridge they go ;
Save, when the trumpets' mingling sound,
The sad and dreary murmur drown'd,
  Or rumbling tide below.

A small place, to the right of the village of Aspern, called Entzersdorff, was now observed on fire, and thence, after clearing the road to Sachsengang, General Conroux, with a force of fifteen hundred

men, pursued the Austrians into the woods of Muhlleiten. This appears to be the opening of the night fight, and the only event of consequence that took place till the morning, which is described in so pleasing and natural a manner that we cannot refrain from extracting the whole stanza, p. 29.

Morn now the orient gates had riven,
And, far and wide, the purple heaven
Foretold a bloody day;
All, all was hush'd,—still and serene
Appear'd each wood and mountain scene
Beneath the morning ray,
As if no cloud would intervene,
To check th' auspicious day.
Scarce had the darling vision pass'd,
When all the heavens were overcast;
And now the bugle's distant blast
The neighb'ring woods reply;
Down on the plain the mingling force
Of spearmen, infantry, and horse,
Rush'd on the musing eye!
Across the lines the solar beam,
Now play'd, and now retir'd,
It seem'd as if a light'ning gleam
Had all the march-plain fir'd.
All saw the plot, all felt its pow'r
Their restless spirits cheer,—
All smil'd assent, and wish'd the hour
Of dreadful onset near.
Upon the adverse left, the Gaul
His giant squadrons threw;—
From troop to troop the onset-call
In hurrying echoes flew!
Thus brilliant at a single glance
The various powers were seen advance;—
In white and yellow, green and blue,
Impatient, forth the warriors flew,
And o'er the morning's hoary dew,
Their myriad feet they plied!
Pennons, and swords, and streamers gay
All caught the sun's returning ray,
And waving o'er the bright array,
They swell'd with martial pride.

The battle now commenced, the villages of Aspern, Essling, Pysdorff, Glinzendorff, were all occupied by the French troops: every portion of the army was engaged, and the immense march

plain covered with the combatants. At the village of Raschdorff the Austrians made a stand: "here" (says Lieutenant Müller, of the King's German Engineers, whose details of these memorable battles will always be read with delight) "here, at four o'clock in the afternoon, the enemy's columns had arrived, and his daring purpose being to break through our centre, behind the Russbach, near Deutsch Wagram, he advanced in the directi n of Anderklaa and Grosshofen, and occupied both, after having forced the hunters and riflemen back from Gunzendorff, and sent strong detachments of cavalry towards Markgrafen, Neusiedel, and Ober Siebenbrun."

At this village the battle seems to have been dreadful, and for a considerable period very doubtful; but towards sun-set, the French troops, owing to their numerous artillery, gained an ascendancy over their antagonists, passed the Rusbach, and, pushing forward with "incredible boldness," commanded the heights of the Austrian position. This event, and others of minor consideration, are described by our author with his accustomed ingenuity and precision, down to the period of that brilliant charge, made by the Archduke on a position of the French infantry, about eight o'clock in the evening, which had nearly turned the fortunes of the field on the side of his illustrious house. In relating this gallant and seasonable effort of the noble commander, the author breaks forth into these lines, p. 37,

Meanwhile, recovering from his fright,
Lorrain survey'd the mortal fight;
Plied right and left, and hot and fierce
His banner-men, and strove to pierce
The triple lines of Gaul;
Right on he charg'd, nor aught in vain
The charge was made, for o'er the plain
The flying columns fall!
It was a sight superbly sheen
When o'er the battle's smoky green,
And down the slope his force was seen
To move its giant form;
Lines crowding lines of warriors light,
And horsemen with their helmets bright,
Artill'ry flying left and right,
All mingled in the storm!
And as the sun's resplendent car
Throws back the twilight clouds afar,
And o'er the gloomy realms of air,
Scatters abroad its silver glare,

So, now absolv'd from fire and smoke,
In one extensive army broke,
  Their congregated power;
One might have sworn, a second charge
Had set the groaning world at large,
  And made the tyrant cower!

In spite, however, of this heroic charge, and the benefits it seemed likely to produce, the French army was making rapid progress in other quarters, insomuch, that the Archduke derived no other particular advantage from his manœuvre, than stopping, for a short time, the divisions exclusively opposed to those under his immediate direction. The enemy were in possession of Glinzendorff, Groshafen, Anderklaa, Sussenbrunn, and Hirschstetten, and the main body of their army had marched up, in numerous columns, near Raschdorff, with its front line extending from Aspern, through Raschdorff, as far as Glinzendorff.—All these evolutions are minutely detailed, and a general review taken of the incidents of this already disastrous renewal of hostilities.—The reflections indulged by our author, from a contemplation of the field of battle, do credit to his feelings, and we shall always be proud in finding that our modern Tyrtæi, amidst their exultations at the defeat and overthrow of an enemy, do not forget the woe and misery consequent to all military encounters.—We now come to that part of the poem where room was given for the play of imagination, nor will our readers find themselves disappointed in their calculations in regard to the night scenery, which has been managed with as much spirit and truth as any other portion of our author's labors. In alluding to the latter part of the night, and some time previous to the appearance of the twilight, the efforts of our author have been very successful, and we confess there are very few passages that have excited our attention more than the 39th stanza, page 49, in which the horrid spectacle of burning the dead is pourtrayed.

While the greater part of the night subsequent to the Battle of Wagram was engrossed in disposing of the carnage it had occasioned, both armies were busy in preparing for the conflict that was expected to commence with the first glimpse of the morning; and notwithstanding the disposition of the troops drawn up by the Austrian Commander at 11 o'clock P. M. at a house in Deutsch Wagram, and the positive orders, issued that night to the respective

Generals, the Imperial Troops appear never to have reached their proper destinations at the time prescribed for the attack. These, and other unforeseen occurrences, contributed to the maturity of the enemy's designs, and proved ultimately to be the grounds of his successes. To analyse all the events of the next day, would require more space than our work will admit of, and as our readers can form a tolerably accurate judgment of our poet's pretensions to encouragement, we must refer them to his work, for a copious narrative of the second day's transactions, which they will discover by reference to the maps, and Mr. Müller's prose relation, to be as minutely and impartially represented, as the result of the conflict, and the nature of poetical restraint, would sanction. We cannot, however, close our review of this poem, without noticing the compliment paid to our brothers in arms, and this very compliment comes with still more powerful claims to our consideration and applause, since our author has not been blind to the gallantry, skill, and ingenuity of the common enemy: at page 64, the British troops are apostrophised in a manner worthy their exalted character, and this portion of the work we strongly recommend to the notice of our Military friends.

The "Fight of Barrosa," which immediately follows, is written in precisely the same style, and, throughout, displays the same boldness of conception: the only objection we have to this poem is, that it appears far too short, in commemorating so noble an achievement. After recapitulating the principal features of the day, and alluding to the glorious termination of the combat, our author indulges in the following soliloquy, p. 78—

Yet let us not, amidst our pride,
Forget the honor'd souls that died
In this stupendous fight;
For many a parent's heart shall swell,
For those in glory's arms who fell
On proud Barrosa's height;
For those, to val'rous actions born,
Whose weary limbs the march had worn,
Whose eye-lids hail'd the rosy morn,
As up the heavens he roll'd;—
And felt a secret transport thrill
Thro' every vein, as from the hill
They saw the Gauls, with nimble skill,
Their massive lines unfold!

Aye, many a mother's heart shall swell,
And many a father weep to tell,
How in the fight his offspring fell
On this immortal day;
And while he weeps—a Briton yet,
His manly heart shall not forget
The fortunes of the fray!
Exulting o'er the loss, his eye
Shall wing its eagle glance on high,
And fondly weep no more;
Shall scale the pure unclouded sky,
To see the spirit soar,
Crown'd with the laurel-wreath sublime,
Beyond the envious grasp of time,
To heaven's eternal shore!

Such are the sentiments of the poet, and we believe they will meet with few objectors. To say these productions are entirely destitute of blemish, would only be to assert they are free from what must belong to all human productions;—but amidst so many attractions, a few trifling defects may, doubtless, be forgiven.

In some future edition of the work, we recommend our author to obviate the recurrence of the same rhymes, and we must assure him " a myriad forms" is not a grammatical construction by any means.

The most prominent qualities of the Poems are, brilliancy of figure, elevation of language, and accuracy of detail. There are no mean or trivial thoughts, and the whole is such as every one may read with delight. They are dedicated to John Wilson Croker, Esq. M. P. Secretary to the Admiralty, and are proper companions to his production, " The Battles of Talavera."

How might such bards, in friendship leagued, display
The feats, where freedom's banner was unfurled,
Where Spain, exulting, hailed a better day,
And crush'd ' the mighty masters of the world:'

How might they tell that Britain's guardian cross,
Bore down those eagles that had ravag'd Spain;
Tamed the proud victor, and repaired the loss
His threats had doomed her children to sustain.

TO THE MEMORY OF

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL CAMERON, 79th Regiment, &c.

BY MISS E. GOLDING.

NOW twilight lingers in the western sphere,
And Sol no more his genial light doth shed,
Rise, lovely Moon, dispel night's shadows drear,
And guide my thoughts to valor's lowly bed;
Yet not to seek the vaulted dome of pride,
Where, ranged in mournful pomp, the great repose,
My thoughts I urge,—no, 'tis where heroes died,
Mingled in bloody strife with England's foes.
Come, gentle mem'ry, with thy softening powers,
And soothe the anguish of an aching heart,
Recal those days of joy, those blissful hours,
Which hope fallacious promis'd to impart.
And yet, dear shade! can I forget to pay
To worth like thine, the tributary tear;
With thy bright fame to consecrate my lay,
The warm effusion of a heart sincere.
Bright shone thy youth, a sun of radiant fire,
While manhood's dawn proclaim'd thee nobly great;
Prompted by worth to emulate thy sire,
Now bowed to earth by thy lamented fate.
Bereft by death of each parental tie,
Thy lovely orphan pours the heart-felt tear,
He asks " whose sword is that ?" the bursting sigh
Of his heart-broken grandsire meets his ear;
Thy father's boy, my much-lov'd gallant child,
Who bravely fell in life's luxuriant bloom;
He died, but not till victory on him smil'd,
And with unfading laurels wreath'd his tomb.
For Holland first he left his native shore,
On Egypt's plains next signaliz'd his name,
'Gainst Gallic foes Iberia's cause he bore,
Fuentes finished his career of fame.

Oh, Cameron! too soon the auspicious star,
Which on thine honor'd birth sublimely rose,
Was veil'd in darkness by the blast of war,
And sunk with thee to long and deep repose:
When succourless and sad you wounded lay,
No tender wife was near to close thine eyes;
Propitious Fate, ere that eventful day,
Had pitying borne her to her native skies;
When on thine aching sense the light of day
Grew faint, released by death thy spirit tow'r'd
To realms of glory, mid the empyreal ray
Of light and life, in roseate bliss embow'r'd:
Thy fame, thy worth, and filial love, combined
With sad remembrance of thy manly form,
Around thy sorrowing parent's heart entwined,
Oft wakes despairing grief's impassioned storm.
Altho' recluse, and to the world unknown,
Whatever course my destiny may tend,
My mind will ponder on enjoyments *flown*,
And glow to think, that CAMERON WAS MY FRIEND.

St. Osyth, Essex.

MILITARY CORRESPONDENCE.

Sir, *York, October* 15, 1812.

YOUR publication ought to be considered in the light of a National Work, and your labours rewarded accordingly: it is a kind of Register of Fame, destined to record British achievements, and to be an infallible guide for future historians in relating the martial events of the times we live in; it may serve some of these most essentially, by preventing them from making history what *Voltaire* calls, and not always without reason, *"a splendid lie."* And the military man, in whose confined library the *Panorama*, I trust, will ever be the prominent volume, will find his account in having a work to which he may at all times refer for precious, useful, and professional documents; military varieties, regulations, innovations, improvements, &c. &c. and in which, even His Royal Highness, the Commander-in-Chief, who never rejects a salutary plan, and who ever improves on a well-intended hint, may occasionally

find an embryo-system susceptible of extension, and pregnant with advantages.

For this time, Mr. Editor, I shall confine myself to a few, a very few *desiderata* in our *arms*.—In the first instance, I should wish the officer's regulation sword to be exploded, except on mere parade days, for in battle, such a sword is a nuisance, inadequate to attack or defend.—Give the officer, in its stead, a short *cimiter*, which will prove no incumbrance, and may become useful; but above all, arm him with a short rifle-piece, in order that he may have some chance against his well-equipped adversary: let this rifle-piece be armed with a long *bayonet*, ever fixed, and, when not in action, extending down the barrel of the piece. So much for the commissioned-officers.—To the serjeant—in the place of his unwieldy halbert, give a carabine, duly armed with a bayonet, but no sword of any description, unless for parade.—Let the soldier's bayonet be both broader and longer, and above all, let it be so contrived, by the means of a swivel, or otherwise, that, *in presenting*, it may not drop off, for, as it is, strictly speaking, the British weapon by excellence, it must prove greatly prejudicial to the service to take away from its efficiency in any manner whatever.

A VETERAN.

(To be continued.)

BREACHES OF PAROLE.

To the Right Honorable the Earl of Liverpool.

My Lord, *London, November* 13, 1812.

THE extraordinary number of French prisoners of war who break their parole, a circumstance hardly ever heard of during the American and preceding wars, must undoubtedly be the result of a deep-laid plan between the enemy and their private agents, who swarm throughout Great-Britain. It occurs to me, however, that all their manœuvres and machinations might be successfully counteracted; and I therefore take the liberty to request, my Lord, you will permit me to submit to your Lordship's consideration,—*A series of measures to be adopted, in order to prevent the escape of prisoners of war on parole.*

1st. Most of the agents to prisoners of war, are tradesmen, and fathers of large families, who, having their private concerns daily to

attend to, are accordingly inadequate to the task of keeping constantly so watchful an eye over their charge, as is requisite. I am rather inclined to believe, that if half-pay officers, either of the navy or army, (but to the latter, in my opinion, should be given the preference) were appointed to the situation of agents to prisoners of war on parole, a more than double advantage might be reaped therefrom. These officers, in addition to their pay, would receive the salary attached to the situation, which, to disabled men, would prove very acceptable. It is unquestionable that in the minds of Frenchmen they would command greater respect; and it is not improbable, but an occasional connexion, a more hospitable and friendly intercourse between the parties, might be productive, in some moments of hilarity and unguarded loquaciousness, of very interesting communications. Veterans, by this means, would be more amply rewarded for their former services, without any extra expense to government; and military men, at any time of life, being notoriously more active than people of another class, it is to be presumed, that the nomination of half-pay officers to the situation of agents to prisoners of war, would be attended with great benefit in preventing the escape of prisoners on parole.

2d. All prisoners of war on parole, in any town, city, borough, village, &c. &c. should be sworn, reciprocally, securities for each other; so that the escape of one single individual by breaking his parole, would reduce all his fellow-prisoners to the following hardships: 1st, The moment the agent shall receive information that an officer on parole, within his district, has made his escape, the said agent will be authorised to order a muster of the remaining prisoners of war to be taken four times daily, those musters to be made for a fortnight, when or at the time the coach or mail passes the town. 2d, During the fortnight following, the same muster-roll to be called three times within the twenty-four hours. 3d, For another fortnight, the muster-roll to be called only twice a day. 4th, Finally, the same operation to be repeated, but only once in the course of the twenty-four hours, for another fortnight. Let it be understood, that the agent may vary the time at which the muster is to take place, as he must either call the roll in person, or at least, for further security, be present when it is called.—Here, my Lord, I must repeat, that a military man

alone is duly qualified to fill the situation of agent to prisoners of war on parole, especially if the above regulations are adopted.

3d. No officer, prisoner of war, on parole, should be allowed to reside out of the town, city, village, &c. &c. which has been allotted to him, unless two of his comrades, of the same, or of a superior rank, become responsible, and be made liable to one calendar month's imprisonment, in case the said officer should break his parole, or even be detected in the attempt to do so; neither would it be amiss, upon the escape of a prisoner on parole, to recall within the interior of the depôt, all such prisoners, in the same district, as had previously obtained leave to reside in the neighbourhood.

4th. Let it be published throughout every town, city, borough, village, &c. &c. that a reward of 10l. will be given to every individual who should arrest, or cause to be arrested, any prisoner of war attempting to effect his escape, likewise a reward of 20l. for informing against a British subject, or Alien, residing in His Britannic Majesty's dominions, who should be known to assist, or of having assisted, any prisoner of war in making his escape.

5th. Let it also be published by the beat of the drum, and likewise by bills posted up in each town, city, borough, village, &c. &c. that every individual, who, without assisting a prisoner of war to make his escape, should be privy to the attempt, and not give immediate information thereof to one of the magistrates for the county, is liable to be tried for felony.

6th. It would be proper, as soon as it is discovered that a prisoner of war has broke his parole, to set the bells ringing, to give the alarm, the same as was done formerly in Prussia by firing a gun, when it was found out that a soldier had deserted.

7th. Could not the county wherein the escape takes place, be made liable to a penalty of ten or twenty ponnds? it would induce the magistrate and town clerk, constable or innkeepers to be more on the watch.

8th. It should be made felony to receive letters, monies, goods, &c. of any description whatever, intended for prisoners of war on parole, and delivering the same, without having given previous information to the agent, and having obtained his approbation of the said letters, monies, &c. &c. being delivered. The case of General Philipon must evince that it is by means of such illicit correspond-

ence, that prisoners of war on parole are enabled to make their escape.—No articles of dress, which may be used as a disguise, should be sold to prisoners of war on parole, without the agent being apprized of the transaction. Jews, and pedlars, who most frequently dispose of commodities of this kind, should be watched, and tried as felons, in case the purchaser should, by their means, effect his escape.

Every officer on parole who shall be convicted of either receiving or forwarding one or more letters, without having communicated the same to the agent, to be liable to one kalendar month's imprisonment in the county gaol.

It would be of essential benefit not to allow Aliens, whether artists, or commercial men, to visit the depôts where prisoners of war are stationed. From what has appeared lately in the newspapers, the heads of the Alien Office are not so well supplied with proper information on this subject as they might be.

Your Lordship will most probably encourage the present system adopted in every depôt, namely, that the senior officer is commandant, and all others under him obliged to attend to him as a chief, the same as would be done by them in France. I am of opinion, that in case a prisoner on parole, under the inspection of this commandant, should break his parole, the other should be sent to another depôt, and put at the bottom of the list of those prisoners to be exchanged.—I have the honor to be,

Your Lordship's most obedient Servant,

N. W. A.

MILITARY OBSERVATIONS.

No. 1.

"**Follow the example of France; select for your Officers such men as have "served in the ranks, and you will be invincible in the field."**

THE above is a favorite and a popular opinion, but, as it is founded on erroneous and mischievous principles, it challenges early animadversion, and calls aloud for speedy and triumphant refutation.

It is pretty well known to what coercive and unnatural means the enemy of the human race resorts, in order to recruit his army for new destruction; that the havoc he occasions in every family

throughout wretched France, is universal, and that, for the purpose of establishing himself in his usurped throne, he heeds not the desolation which necessarily arises from his ambitious views. Woe to the mother, who has only *one son*, capable of weilding the firelock, for he is torn from her embrace! Woe to her who has many, for she must give them all, surrendering, at the same time, almost every hope of seeing them again!

This flagitious mode of filling up the awful chasm, caused by war, of course introduces into the French army a very considerable number of young men of *education* and of *talent*; for the conscription law is as unsparing of the rank, as it is careless about the wounded spirit of its victims.—By degrees, through habit, the example of others, and the bustle of battle, these young men become, in some measure, reconciled to their new profession, and aim at distinguishing themselves by the regularity of their conduct, their abilities, and their acquired knowledge in warfare.—Such being the case, it should cease to be a matter of astonishment, that the arch-fiend should neglect availing himself of the powerful means, which *circumstances* created for the completion of his nefarious designs:—were he to act otherwise, he would be impeachable for an imbecility of mind, of which he has not yet given *many* instances. This will account for *Bonaparte's* legions being officered by individuals taken from the ranks, while the unlettered, those initiated in petty trades, and farmers' servants, remain condemned, and for ever stationary among the privates. This is aptly ordered in an army, constituted as that of France is, under the existing tyranny.

Now, of what materials is the *British army* composed? The answer is obvious; of the best possible for dealing death through the hostile ranks, for performing prodigies of valour on the day of trial, for perseverance in battle, and for generosity towards a subdued enemy. These are glorious claims on celebrity, and if such an honorable spirit pervaded the armies of the prostrate potentates of the Continent, the bleeding world would, long since, have ceased to be under the blighting influence of BONAPARTE.

I take pride to myself, Mr. Editor, for having the honor of being born in a country, which may justly be named "the land of *Heroes*"—(without that little dirty distinction of being *English*, *Irish*, or *Scotch*,) but I am not so blinded by prepossessions, as to

give my countrymen, who *inlist for soldiers*, any considerable degree of credit for the quantum of *education* which they received under the parental roof, or for the quota of talents, which they bring with them into the army, because I know it to be a lamentable fact, that *reading* and *writing* are far from being prevalent in an English barrack, and that, upon an average, there are not *five serjeants* per regiment, who can exhibit a legible orderly-book.

From men, so uneducated, would it not be essentially wrong to make a practice to select commissioned officers? Surely it would; for, not only would it prove greatly prejudicial to the service in general, but ultimately (and, indeed, in the *first instance*) injurious to the interests of the new-fangled officers themselves.

Sir William Draper, who was a *preux Chevalier*, and a paramount judge of military propriety and etiquette, says, in one of his celebrated letters to JUNIUS, that he trusts he will never see officers pushed into the British army who have nothing but their *Sword* to lose! While I bow, submissive, to the "*ipse dixit*" of the Conqueror of *Manilla*, I beg leave to proceed a step further, and indulge in the hope, that *Colonels* of regiments will not vie with each other in procuring *epaullettes* for their serjeants, who are perfectly satisfied with their condition in life, knowing it to be the best adapted to the manner in which they were brought up, namely, far from ball-rooms, from circles of fashionable resort, from luxurious mess dinners, and from company, with the habits, the usages, and very language of whom they are unacquainted. What! I shall be asked, is the meritorious non-commissioned officer not to be remunerated for his long and faithful service? My answer is at hand—every individual acquainted and connected with the army, must confess, that deserving non-commissioned officers constitute the very essence and soul of it, and that the commanding officer of a battalion or a regiment, who can boast of having good and capable serjeants, has ample reason to congratulate himself on his good fortune, as *he* will receive the thanks of the inspecting General for the excellent appearance, and correct discipline, established in the corps by the praiseworthy exertions of the non-commissioned. "*Sic vos, non vobis, fertis aratra, boves.*" Yes, serjeants should be amply, and substantially rewarded, and not merely provided for amply and substantially, but *opportunely*; they should

get good bread while they have good teeth to chew it—a meagre *ensigncy* or *lieutenancy*, far from being a remuneration, is a calamity to the serjeant, who, in superaddition to other and countless unpleasant circumstances of being thus *promoted*, finds himself, in the first instance, over head and ears in debt to the paymaster, or to the clothier, who may consent to supply him with the means of purchasing his first appointments.—Here it may be observed, that but very few officers of fortune ever attain the rank of *Captain* without purchase, and whence is the purchase-money to come?

There are situations, without number, admirably calculated to be filled by deserving serjeants; situations in which they would find themselves perfectly at home, and at their ease; having no *etiquette* to observe, no ceremonies to perform, no parade-appointments to purchase—the *barrack*, the *ordnance*, and various other departments, connected with the army, present a most ample field for carrying such a plan, a plan uniting every advantage, into immediate execution—*there*, under the ever-green and grateful shade of well-earned laurels, and in the lap of peace, the country would gild with comfort the horizon of their life, and the path to the grave would be sloped for their passage into an eternity of bliss.

But, alas! how frequently do we see such places occupied by individuals, who have no connexion, immediate, or remote, with His Majesty's service; by men, who have been the "*pampered menials*" of some opulent villain, of some unprincipled voluptuary, or of some Asiatic plunderer, instead of being the comfortable support and retreat of hoary veterans, who fought, bled, and conquered for the land of their birth, and the sovereign, whom they revere!

Now, Mr. Editor, to conclude, I shall adduce two instances, in the same town, of the most glaring impropriety in the distribution of military places.

In a certain fortress, which I have in my eye, and is situated in one of the northern counties of England, there is an establishment for a *store-keeper* and a *barrack-master*. It is very natural to suppose, that both these situations are filled by two respectable veterans, who for years have been employed in thinning the enemy's ranks. It is, however, no such thing, and the sad reverse is the case —for there are two characters in the *unsound* borough, to which I allude, both of the same profession, both of the class of individuals

whom the facetious Irish call *rabbit-catchers;* Englishmen, *men-midwives;* and the French, *accoucheurs,* or bringers to bed; now, sir, one of these *rabbit-catchers* performs, and, as you will conclude, "*secundem artem*", the duties of *store-keeper* of the garrison, while his colleague *accoucheur* adds dignity and lustre to the barrack department, by *condescending* to become a member of it, for the paltry consideration of 150l. per annum, with all the concomitant drudgery of a *sinecure!* Proh Pudor! J. N.

RECRUITING OFFICERS.

Sir,

THE situation of young Officers employed on the Recruiting Service, is oftentimes very distressing.

An Ensign, perhaps a boy of sixteen, sent to recruit for his regiment, which, for instance, I will suppose to be at Edinburgh Castle: the Officer is ordered to Bristol, Liverpool, or some other distant populous city,—he is to repair thither at his own expense. If he obtains a recruit, and admitting such recruit to be immediately approved by the Inspecting Field Officer of the District, the Ensign must keep the man with him until he has a safe conveyance to send him to the regiment; should the man desert before that opportunity offers, the Officer is not paid any thing, and very likely his travelling expenses are objected to, it being the custom for those disbursements to be defrayed out of the two guineas which the Recruiting Officer receives, if, when the man joins the regiment, he is approved by the Commanding Officer.

All this is fortuitous, but, supposing, as is often now the case, from the Militia giving enormous bounties, an Officer is for a long period on a station recruiting, and cannot obtain a sufficient number of men to reimburse himself in those expenses—the result is, that it will be suspected " his failure of success on the recruiting service is to be attributed to want of zeal or exertion;" and unless he can procure certificates from the Inspecting Field Officer, that he has been very attentive, and that his failure is not owing to the above, to certify which, places the Field Officer in an unpleasant situation, as it is not to be expected that young men can possess that steady and regular conduct of their elders, which would enable them to be continually on the alert, he loses his travelling expenses,

his postage, which may, from some District Paymaster being arbitrary *, amount for pay lists, &c. to four or five pounds per annum, &c. &c.

Every circumstance attending the young Recruiting Officer is painful. He is a solitary being,—has no regular mess,—no lodging money allowed him,—and if in the end he escapes absolute ruin, must inevitably run himself into debt. Surely the Elder Officer should be so employed, and instead of selecting such officers for this service as have done regimental duty for twelve months, or considering that, in case of reduction, the youngest officer of each rank, as belonging to the Recruiting Companies, it would be much more beneficial to the service if no officer was sent to recruit who had not at least served four years with his regiment, and his lodging and travelling expenses should unvariably be paid him.

It would be a great assistance to officers employed in the recruiting service, were a † Depôt established in every Recruiting District, such as at Maidstone, where the recruits, when enlisted and attested, should be kept, and the District Adjutant, who is now of little use, might assist in training them, and from thence, when an opportunity offers, the men might be sent to their respective regiments, under the care of certain Staff Serjeants, which is the practice in some places.

With every wish for the prosperity of the Military Panorama,

I am, Sir, your's, &c.

AMICUS.

Liverpool, November 5th, 1812.

* An instance of the following nature was mentioned very lately to me. A District Paymaster, whose station was nineteen miles from the Recruiting Officer, instead of sending an orderly Serjeant with the pay lists each month, put the young Recruiting Officer to the expense of from four to five shillings postage at those periods. The Officer complained, but the District Paymaster persevered, and refused even to forward them by the Orderly Serjeant who was sent by the Officer on the Staff, for his accompts, and whose station was at the same place as the Recruiting Officer.

† A small Barrack.

BURGOS.

THE following sketch of the town and fortress of Burgos is the best we have seen, and it proves that the obstacles which they present to the progress of an army are considerable.

BURGOS, which long continued to enjoy splendour and pre-eminence, as the capital of Old Castile, the cradle of the Spanish monarchy, has, for the last two centuries, declined from its prosperity, and is now a gloomy irregular town, containing only about 8 or 9000 inhabitants. It is surrounded by walls, and built on a declivity, forming the right bank of the river Arlanzon, over which are thrown three stone bridges, connecting the town with the pleasant suburb of La Beza.—On the brow of the adjacent hill stands an ancient castle, which has been repaired and strengthened with works, by the French; and beyond this is another small hill, called St. Michael's, whereon a horn-work had been erected, which was carried by storm on the 19th of September. The castle is a lofty square building of solid masonry, and commands the hill of St. Michael's, which, in return, overlooks the outer defences of the former. Adjoining to the castle is a church, which the French have converted into a fort, and both these are included within three distinct lines of circumvallation, the whole forming a fortress of an oblong figure. All these three lines must be successively carried, before the castle can be taken. After getting possession of St. Michael's hill, our engineers directed their approaches on the right, and erected a battery, which commanded the outer line of the works connecting the fortress with the town. This line was esçaladed on the night of the 22d, at two points, by a British and Portuguese detachment; the former of whom advanced so far, that on the failure of the Portuguese attack, it was not without great difficulty withdrawn. The Commander of the fortress is said to be a General who has long acted under Caffarelli, and who has doubtless received positive orders to hold out to the last, the importance of the post being strongly felt by both parties. Until it is reduced, the French army may remain safely at Briviesca, a walled city only six leagues distant, and separated from the plain of Burgos by a lofty mountain—at the next stage beyond which, on the road towards France, is the tremendous pass of Pancorbo, securing the approach to the Ebro.

Correspondence from the Theatre of War in the Peninsula.

"SALAMANCA, 31st August, 1812.

"I YESTERDAY went over the field of battle, accompanied by an officer who was present at the action. The position the French took up was strong ground, rising for a mile in their rear. It appears that three divisions of the army maintained all the fighting, and did the business. The fourth division formed the first line, and marching in line charged and drove the enemy from their first position—followed them up—forced them from their second position, and took 18 guns. The sixth division, which should have supported this gallant band, slowly advanced in columns; so that the French perceiving the situation of the fourth division, attacked them with much superior numbers, and they were forced to give way. The enemy retook their guns, and then retired on the right, but were closely followed by

the fourth division. The sixth division marching in ordinary time, under a heavy fire, at length deployed at the bottom of a hill, of easy ascent, and then began to fire regular vollies. In consequence, they suffered very severely, for the French, it is well known, will exchange shots with you as much as you please. If after the first volley a charge had been made by the sixth division in support of the fourth, which vigorously charged the enemy, hill after hill, for upwards of half a mile, by the rapidity of the motion the predicament would have been avoided, which the tardy precise movement entailed on the division. Notwithstanding the gallant ardour of the fourth, which pursued the enemy at all points, their loss was nothing in comparison to the sixth, who were tactically exposed to a destructive fire.

The Heavy and German Cavalry are every where praised. The Germans are very fine troops, and have proved themselves such in every instance. We want very much the Hussar Brigade, under their most able, gallant, active leader, the Earl of Uxbridge. I think it would be a good plan if a Squadron of Dragoons was attached to every Brigade fighting in an open country. Three times the fourth division charged and drove in the French columns, when there was not a horseman near to follow them up. The fierce attack of the German cavalry under Major-General the Baron de Bock, astonished the enemy : it appears they charged a column of French up a hill, routed them, charged another with the same effect, and a third threw down their arms. It was a victory, and might have been cheaply won, had some of our Generals seasonably supported our noble Chief. All speak of the artillery with admiration. The French certainly fire quicker, but the British with most success.

There certainly never was seen finer ground for a battle : the heights rising gradually one over another, gave the French many advantages ; but whether their General, not expecting to fight, had not primed his men with brandy, (which previous to an attack they always do) or they were panic struck at the boldness of the operation, they did not fight with any degree of courage, but fired, ran away, and many seemed glad to be taken prisoners. Their two leaders being disabled, probably put them into confusion ; however, let the cause be what it might, they certainly made but a weak opposition.—At this time the ground exhibits a curious spectacle—the farmers manuring it for cultivation, although strewed with half-burnt bodies, caps, knapsacks, and shot.—The attack extended to some leagues, which you can trace by dead bodies of men and horses.—The battle was fought within sight of this city, and lasted from three o'clock until ten.

A very high-spirited lad, a Lieutenant in the —— dragoons, furnished me with the following description of his first rencontre in a charge at the French Dragoons. I shall give you his own words.—" My Dear Sir, I was ordered to charge with my half squadron, and placing myself in front of the centre, gave the word of command. I immediately shut my eyes, dashed in among the ill-looking dogs, and cut away as hard as I could. I was heartily glad to find they ran away, and we pursued them with great ardor, which I found agreeable enough ; and the next time I will try to look at them."—This gallant lad had only joined the day before, and I am not surprised that he felt in the manner he expresses himself : but there was a proper spirit evinced, opposed as he was singly, being some yards in the front of his men, to a body of French cavalry, whose size and aspect might have appalled a stouter man. His mode of relating the matter of fact does infinite credit to his understanding, and when we consider this was a very delicate slight lad of seventeen, we cannot avoid admiring his conduct.

In point of numbers we were nearly equal at this action, about 47,000 each. The Portuguese behaved like men, and suffered considerably. The Spaniards, I understand, lost five men in killed, wounded, and missing. Lord Wellington at this moment covers the centre of Spain, his forces extending from Madrid to Olmedo. We rather expect another battle before our ground shall be quite clear; that ending successfully, I cannot doubt, that there will not be a Frenchman on this side the Ebro at Christmas. What defence they will make on that ground, having three cities strongly fortified, is doubtful; but I conceive very trifling, if any, as their game must be up, and they do not play a losing game well."

September 8, 1812.—" I find by the newspapers John Bull has been highly elated at the victory of the 22d ult. No doubt there is much to rejoice at. The decided superiority of the Generals commanding the allied army and that of the allied troops over the enemy, are certainly matters of great importance; but this joy should not be extended further than the true state of affairs warrants. Had this victory decided the fate of the Peninsula, or had its effects given us an overbearing power, we might indulge in excess of joy. However, the fact is, the only real advantage yet obtained, is the certainty of our great superiority in the field. One more action, with similar results, may afford our countrymen a latitude for rejoicing, because, if it takes place in this quarter, the work is finished—Soult and Suchet must yield. We have reports of a conflict the German cavalry have been engaged in, and of their taking 400 prisoners. It is generally admitted the Germans understand and execute their business admirably; they have courage and conduct, and are dreaded by the enemy."

Abranches, Sept. 10, 1812.

I left Salamanca yesterday morning. As every occurrence or circumstance that happens here may entertain you, I will give you a description of the mode of marching when independent of our division, that is, either going to the army or returning. The officer, according to his rank and pocket, has a certain quantity of baggage;—*viz.* his canteens, tent, bed, and clothes; these are packed on mules and conducted by his servant and bâtman, and routes are given at different towns, not only to direct the line of march, but also to point out the places where he is to draw rations for himself, servants, and cattle. Generally, every third day he arrives at one of these store towns: you must understand the officer is obliged to draw three or four days rations in advance, on which he must contrive to subsist until he arrives at the store town. The being obliged to carry his stock is often distressing; the heat of the weather, the bad quality of the meat, frequently occasions a scarcity for the last day. According to the routes, the officer travels so many leagues a day, and, on his arrival at the town or village, finds out the Alcaid or Constable, who gives him a billet on any house; there he finds a decent room, (if in Spain) and the people civil, but they can produce nothing eatable, the French having destroyed and taken all the live stock; of course the officer depends on the contents of his canteens; and at four in the morning pursues his route, travelling generally about fifteen miles a day. Yesterday I arrived about two o'clock, and was billetted on a very respectable farmer, who received me with much civility and good will; with much deference he gave me a chair, and seemed to solicit a conversation, which I was ready enough to enter into with him. I observed they dined at twelve o'clock in the hall, generally their sitting room; all the floors are brick, even in the best houses: the men lay down any where on the floor, and sleep for an hour; the women employ themselves

as follows,—the mother puts her head in her daughter's lap, and takes a child's head in her own, and they commence a destructive warfare on the live-stock therein. I told one woman we did not practise that custom in England; "then," said she, "Senhor, your women must have no long hair, and they lose a very great amusement." The dinner consists of a dish of soup made of hard kidney beans, and a little cabbage if they have it, and a small piece of fried fat bacon, with a piece of bread, and for drink, water,—this is the present fare; perhaps, had they not been plundered, they might have had more vegetables, but they seldom eat meat, they eat the water melon with bread: their breakfast is the same, and they seem to be very abstemious both in eating and drinking.

Between Salamanca and Arivola there are many villages, no trees; a village is a church surrounded by fifty or more mud houses, very low, having only a ground-floor; the roads are clean, as are the dwellings, and you would be agreeably surprised, after a *hot* march, to enter one of these farm-houses,—every thing so clean and so cool, good wholesome beds, formed of mattresses, and free from fleas; in short, I have only found bugs and fleas in the best houses of Spain. We followed the road which the French took in their retreat, and every where witnessed the wanton barbarity of those cruel devastators; to be sure they have suffered for it, for a Spanish Gentleman told me the peasantry killed numbers of them in all the villages around. We left Arivola this day, the 12th of September, and came to Olmedo, about 16 miles over a flat country, similar to what I have already described: we overtook an officer who was on the way to join his regiment, and as he could only travel a certain number of miles each day, was very pleasantly amusing himself with a brace of dogs, shooting; he killed some quail, which are fine and fat, but partridges and hares are scarce here; no wonder, for we counted thirty hawks and magpies at one view. This is a wretched town; what with flying French and pursuing English, the town and villages are left to bare walls: there are numerous vineyards near these towns and villages, and abundance of grapes, now getting ripe: the Spaniards recommend bread and grapes as a breakfast; I have followed their advice, and find infinite benefit from them; the grapes keep the body cool, which is a great essential at this season of the year, when epidemic disorders are frequent, and sickness prevails. Wood and water are much wanted in this country. I understand the army have advanced from Valladolid. I hazard an opinion, adverting to my original one, which is, that our noble General will not leave his work only half done in the North, but, when he has disposed of the remains of Marmont's army, he will travel to the South, and finish the drama. I do not think the French will give us much trouble. Castanos has collected 20,000 men, and is near our army; if he has persuaded his followers to do a little, the rest we can manage. I proceed to-morrow to cross the Douro for Valladolid. I passed more than one thousand of our men returning to the army, highly delighted at the prospect of plundering Burgos, as we hear it is to be put in a state of siege, and Lord Wellington does not trifle on such occasions. I leave this place at four to-morrow.

Bolistilios, 12th September.—We reached this ruined place at 9 o'clock in the morning: the country, as we advanced, changed its feature, and wood and river presented a pleasing prospect, but the horrid devastations of the French cast a gloom over all. Yesterday I conversed with a fine young fellow, a French corporal, who came over to us with six others; he said the French would fight, but the Dutch and Flemings would not, though at present they were all panic struck; they have

neither money or bread, nor have they had but little of the former for two years; they are obliged to be brigands, he says, *to live;* that, in their retreat, the men took the peasants' shoes, and if they resisted, the villages were burnt. I think you will soon hear from me more to the South, as this business may not keep us long here, and then we march for Soult. I am confirmed in this opinion, among other circumstances by that of the sick of the army being all sent to Salamanca, which indicates a retrograde march, unless, indeed, the noble General has some other views, and means to bamboozle us all again with one of his masterly feints. I think him so capable, the greatest success of our arms would not astonish me; indeed I rather anticipate another heavy blow on the enemy. We are told Lieutenant-General Sir Edward Paget is coming out; I sincerely hope he is; we want such a man as *second in command*, and the Earl of Uxbridge with his Hussar brigade. The French had eleven Generals killed and wounded on the 22d, and more than ten eagles were taken, but there were fellows base enough to hide and sell them at Salamanca, to those who purchased them for the French. Surely our great commander did not merit such base treatment—*but so it was.* The French rifle their own officers when *wounded*, and hardly allow life to escape ere they strip them. The avidity for plunder is horrid: some of our privates at Badajos, plundered what in value was worth 100l. and sold it for a few dollars: these are melancholy facts!

Valladolid, 13*th*.—We reached this city early to day; assuredly we shall learn one lesson from the French, who, willing to impede the advance of our troops, most effectually prevented a way over the bridges, by completely, and in a masterly manner, destroying the centre arch, but they are adepts in the art of destruction: we forded the Douro, but it was low; perhaps in a month's time the bridges will be wanted, but we can build well, and rapidly; our road to-day was through a forest of pine trees, whose beautiful green tops (for they resemble the figure of a mop reversed) formed a pleasing contrast to the yellow burnt surface of the country: this city is, in comparison to all I have seen in Spain or Portugal, except Lisbon, much the finest and best paved; in the latter respect it surpasses Lisbon: the streets are wide, and have been neatly flagged on each side; an improvement suggested by the French. To-day the houses are all a display of tapestry, &c. &c. in honor of Ferdinand the Seventh, whose portrait is hung amidst a profusion of crimson velvet, in the great square: a few days since, King Joe received the same compliment. These people are fond of grand displays, fire-works, and illuminations; whether for the Virgin Mary or a saint, a king or a victory, out flows the tapestry over the balconies, and all go to church. I will give you an idea of military distress: a few days past we could not get food for ourselves; here we cannot get food for our cattle, an important embarrassment, for both an Englishman and his horse require the substantial to enable them to fight the climate, the fatigue, and the enemy. As an instance of Spanish politesse and hospitality, arriving here somewhat fatigued and *dusty*, with an irresistible inclination for breakfast, we only washed, put on clean linen, and a *slight* covering, and sat down to breakfast sans ceremony: my lady, the donna of the house, two young donnas, and the don, soon after entered, made us understand we were welcome, chatted and retired. You must know we are billeted according to rank. I have been lucky hitherto to lodge with Dons, and in mansions that would afford materials to build a tolerable village, with a parson's barn; the oak table I am now writing upon, would easily cut into *three* tolerably heavy ones; and my landlord's chariot would supply wood to fit up a turnpike-house, gate, and posts; conceive doors and window-

shutters three inches thick of solid wood—it serves to keep out heat. The French that garrisoned this city and the village we came through, by the ingenuity they have displayed in the defences against the attack of the Guerillas, have left a convincing proof how formidable they considered those partizan warriors—houses at the extremity of the villages surrounded by a deep ditch, a parapet, embrasures of field-pieces, and loop-holes for musketry—a deep ditch with a parapet cut across all the roads leading into the villages, in short, these Guerilla gentlemen must have created great alarm, and consequently, have risen in our estimation. Regular action is out of their way, but for *la petite guerre* they are admirable—to be sure, their appearance is horribly grotesque—any thing of a jacket, any thing of a cap, any thing of a sword, or pistol, or carbine, and any thing of a horse. As mercy or humanity is not in the kalendar of their virtues, you may readily imagine what a terror they are to the French. I have no hesitation in describing the loss of the enemy, in rencontres with the Guerillas, to have been 20,000 men, and I am borne out by the opinion of many intelligent Spaniards:—600,000 of the French have come into this country—100,000 have been ordered back—and what remains is certainly not 150,000, all included—so say the French, and so say the Spaniards. We have 20,000 prisoners—in short, we may estimate their loss at 350,000 men since the war.

Valladolid, 14*th Sept.*—I have just parted with my kind friend, Major-General Hope, who returns to England, his health by no means keeping pace with his ardor. I lament to lose him, but I am glad he is going to a country where he can enjoy his health. The rain begins to fall, so that our Noble Chief must thrash the French across the Ebro—shut them up behind the river, and proceed to attack Soult, who bullies extravagantly.—Our General has now enough to do; but he is capable, and fortune smiles on him.

Olmeris, 24*th Sept.* 1812.—The army bivouac'd within a mile of Burgos, the French army having proceeded towards the Ebro, and left in the castle a strong garrison:—the first division proceeded by a circuitous rout, and made a lodgement with the Light Troops close to a hill on which the enemy had erected a square redoubt and a storm work: it was necessary they should be dislodged from this position, as it commanded the castle; this was done in a gallant manner by the 42d regiment.—A brigade of the Portuguese were intended to have taken a part in this affair, but after advancing a certain length they would not be persuaded to go farther.—Our people immediately proceeded to cover themselves from the fire from the castle, which after some hours was partly effected—thus stands the state of things at present. We are about six miles from Burgos, and hear the cannons firing distinctly.—I do not pretend to form any opinion what will be the event, but expect every thing that science and bravery can effect.—Our division, and the fifth, are bivouac'd on a chain of hills, covered with oak.—Bivouacing, or vagabondizing, are synonymous—the tinker under the hedge, bivouac's—observe the gipsies' camp, and you see our mode of life to perfection, and suppose each division one family—four or five thousand men huddled together—the men in columns or divisions, and the officers wherever their choice of a spot leads them: the tent, if they have one, is pitched, and the servants proceed to get forage and provisions;—in half an hour various little colonies are formed.—As for provisions, beef is given out, and bread; a butcher sells mutton, wine, and a few other articles, and goats supply the milk:

but the soldier is exposed to wet and cold; no covering but a blanket—they nestle together for warmth; and if wet, poor fellows, are sadly off—they have abundance to eat and drink, no doubt, and they do not hesitate to help themselves whenever they can unobserved by the Provost-Marshal. Our mode of marching in general, is at an early hour—we arrive at our ground before the sun has great power, this is the general plan: but sometimes it is necessary to march in the day and night—prior to such victories as Salamanca; and sometimes bread, meat, and other articles run scarce: this is the warfare in Spain, and, my friend, I assure you, we do not thank the French for having introduced it.—John Bull can fight, but he does not like to lose all his little comforts. I understood our batteries were to open this day, but the fire seems so slack I imagine it has not taken place as yet.—We shall, I presume, with three eighteen-pounders, dismount three great guns from the top of the castle; that effected, I should hope the rest will be found easy to accomplish.

Six miles in front of Burgos, bivouac'd on the side of a woody hill, 29th Sept. 1812.—THE taking this castle is a more difficult task than was, I believe, at first expected. I do not pretend to give any reason why we have, and shall be, so long before it.—I have had an opportunity of seeing some regiments of Portuguese Cascadores; they appear to me to be good effective troops, and certainly take their share in the duties of the siege with alacrity and much credit to themselves.—They are now securing the castle, and although the French army is 30,000 strong, I do not think they will attempt to relieve it; should they hazard an effort, I am sanguine of their being defeated.

4th October.—The castle still holds out, and although fifty officers and eleven hundred men have shed their blood in attacking it, little impression can be made. The French, it is said, are gone into cantonments along the banks of the Ebro, on this side, however, in spite of our victory. We are bivouac'd on a rocky and woody hill; those who have tents are pretty well off, but such as have not, find it very cold.—I am up at day-light, when the bands and bugles are all practising—I then go to parade—return to my colony to breakfast, which is composed of tea, with goats' milk, bread, honey, and eggs, with pieces of broiled meat.—We then ride out to Burgos, or to see our friends, and although we are besieging the castle, the town under it is the same as ever—the shops open, markets full of eggs, butter, grapes, peaches, and wine; and there is much sale notwithstanding the cannon, small arms, shot, and shells are working away on the other side. The 1st division of the army, consisting of the Guards, 24th, 42d, and 79th, and some Portuguese regiments, are to take it.

I verily believe we shall beat the enemy out of the Peninsula eventually; but I also believe it will cost us 25,000 men to effect it, and I think the British troops will alone execute the business; though, I assure you, the Portuguese take much credit to themselves, and seem to think they won the great battle; however, as some of them continued in the field to the last, they have something to boast of.—In regard to their cavalry, they are not in great repute; many of the officers are gallant brave fellows; but I have, as yet, no reason to say so much for the Spanish officers: the general opinion is, that the Spanish soldiers are more to be depended upon than the Portuguese; but their officers are not so good. At present we have bread, meat, and forage in abundance: we procure green tea at four dollars per

pound; bad fresh butter at two shillings and sixpence; eggs two-pence halfpenny each; and every thing in like proportion: wine of the country, sometimes pretty good, at one shilling and four-pence per bottle, which, warmed up with eggs, sugar, &c. &c. is a very comfortable camp beverage, and not unwholesome.

Amidst the thunder of great guns and small arms I shall conclude this letter.—We went to rest last night under repeated discharges of heaven's artillery, and this morning, the weather being fine, we rise under an incessant peal of our battering train, which I hope will shortly put an end to the effusion of blood at Burgos. I am inclined to think there will not be many buyers or sellers in that market this day. There was a brush with the cavalry yesterday morning: it being foggy, a party of 300 French cavalry, and 100 infantry, came on our cavalry picquet.—Most of our officers and men had time to get away; but 9 of the latter, who were videttes and patroles, with their horses, fell into the enemy's hands. A troop of the 12th Light Dragoons changing quarters, happened to be near: the Captain by retreating led on the French cavalry to a bridge, and when some had passed, charged, and made eleven prisoners, and wounded and took the officer: it was a gallant thing; but we suffered by it, giving nine good horses for eleven bad ones.

The rain seems to increase upon us, so that if we do not get possession of this castle soon, we shall fare ill.—I do not pretend to give any guess at what is to be the next operation; but I believe there is much to be done before we shall be at ease. It is said our Noble Chief intends to make this place a very strong post: that is not unlikely, because it is certainly a barrier to the great road into Spain.—You observe there are three great roads from the Pyrenees into Spain; one by Burgos, another by Sarogossa, and one by Barcelona: we have complete possession of two; those are the Burgos, and having Segovia, we intersect the middle one; so that Soult and his mighty army, have now only the eastern side of Spain to fight for.—Should our armies unite, as we are told the French have done, a grand battle will settle it one way or the other, and we seem confident of victory.—The mail is made up this day for England, and before I seal this letter I shall be glad to say the castle has capitulated.

Much to the honorable feeling of our British troops, there is no desertion; but some of the foreigners are not of the same disposition. The Chasseurs Britanniques form parties of ten or twelve, and quietly visit their countrymen. I do not think that would be so prevalent, if a little of the sharp edge of discipline and tactic was worn away: drilling to excess is mighty foolish any where, but here, it is insanity.

The castle still holds out:—escalade, batteries, mines, all seem to fail.—I hear there are heavier guns coming up. Your's, &c.

Burgos, 11th October.—We are yet shelling, storming, and mining this obstinate castle, nor can I form any idea when it will fall; that we shall take it I have no doubt, for I have this opinion of the gallant Marquis, that he would not risk unnecessarily the life of one man, and many brave fellows have fallen already.—I have formed my own conjecture, which is, that our Chief will leave Sir Edward Paget with a sufficient force to take the place, and establish himself here; that the Marquis will return with the remainder of the army to Madrid; unite with Hill, Maitland, and the Cadiz force with Ballasteros, and the Empicenado, and seek out Soult, Suchet, and king Joseph; and by one grand battle endeavour to conclude the business.—Soult has 70,000 men—we shall have 60,000, exclusive of

the Spaniards, and may therefore expect a battle near Madrid, which will enable us to keep the Peninsula, or oblige us to retire to Portugal: all this cannot take place in less than six weeks. Your's, &c.

Camp near Burgos, half-past 4 *P. M.* 18*th October.*—"Last night a mine was sprung, but had not the intended effect, in consequence of which, the 1st battalion 3d Guards being on the covering party, sustained a loss of Lieutenants Holburne and Knox wounded, 8 rank and file killed, and 15 wounded. The Coldstream regiment relieved us this morning, and, during the day, Captain Harvey, of that regiment, has been killed. They are now very sharply engaged at the castle, and Lord Wellington and Staff are all on the look out. The 6th division marched this morning to the front, and the news is, that the enemy is advancing. The 1st division and General Pack's brigade remain here carrying on the operations of the siege, which is termed a musquet one. Yesterday the brigade was inspected by Lieutenant-General Sir Edward Paget, on his taking the command of the 1st division, vice Major-General Campbell, who returns to England. This is certainly the most difficult and severest job that ever this brigade had to encounter, and the rain continuing annoys us much.

Our troops are close under the inner wall of the castle, and the enemy drop shells and large stones down upon them.

Extracts from Army Regulations, General Orders, and Courts Martial.

PROCEEDINGS of a BOARD of GENERAL OFFICERS, assembled for the Purpose of Enquiring into the whole Interior Economy of the 1st Royal Surry Militia.

[*Concluded from p.* 184.]

FUNERALS.

IN the case of funerals, there may be *one or two solitary instances of a Captain paying the usual expence attending it.* In general, however, the utmost paid was by no means adequate to the expence; in many instances, nothing was paid at all, and almost universally the Soldiers were charged for the burial of their comrades.

We are perfectly aware, that there are instances in most regiments of the men of companies coming forward and voluntarily offering to bear the charge of a more expensive interment than is usual in the army; but the Captain of the company, in such cases, bears the usual expence of such funeral, and the surcharge beyond that is all that the men pay, arising from their regard and respect for the deceased.

These instances, however we hold, may be justly termed an exception to a general rule; whereas here the general rule has been exactly the reverse. And as we can allow no weight to the only plea that has been set up on the occasion, that the men invariably volunteered to bury their comrades, (though such assertion is by no means proved by any evidence) and as we hold it to be a most dangerous and destructive principle in the army to admit, that *that* is done voluntarily, which is not positively objected to by a soldier, when inserted in his accounts, without previous knowledge, we must state our opinion on this head to be, that the soldiers of the regiment have been considerably defrauded.

DEBTS OF DEAD AND DESERTED MEN.

Upon this head, we have only to observe, that, in no one instance does it appear, though, from the state of the regiment and its system, these charges must have

fallen very heavy, that the Captain of any company ever made good any losses so sustained, and which universally fell upon the Pay-Serjeants. The Captains thus retaining in their hands monies, directed by the Regulations of the Army, to be paid by them, and throwing an unheard of expence upon their Pay-Serjeants.

COMPANY'S BOOKS.

We are sorry to submit to Your Royal Highness, that it is too clearly proved, that the mode of keeping these books, instead of being, what is intended by every regulation and by all practice, a true, clear, and simple account of each man, was on the contrary, a mere tissue of delusion and deceit, differing among themselves indeed in minute points, but all tending to the unprecedented end already stated. The false accounts of these men, stated in the public books, were evidently intended to convey to the mind of the person inspecting them, that they were kept in the usual and accurate manner, that the monthly settlements were regularly made, and the balances of the men, pretty considerable of themselves, duly paid. Independent, however, of these books, merely meant to meet the public eye, private books were also kept, and which were never shewn at any inspection, or even to the Captains of companies. In these private books were entered the real debts of the men, to an amount generally exceeding the balance, stated to be due to them in the public books; and the consequence of this evidently was, that when any officer, inspecting the books of this regiment, would naturally have conceived that the men had received their fair balances monthly, it would be found, on examining the private books, that they were almost universally in debt, and never received any balances at all.

CHARGES.

The charges contained in these books, when examined minutely and thoroughly understood, are of a nature, we believe, totally unexampled in the British army. We find, from the avowed acknowledgment of all the Pay-Serjeants, without exception, that they have invariably, in every instance whatsoever, heavily overcharged the necessaries of the men; some undoubtedly more, and some possibly in a small degree less, but all still to a very considerable amount. And, as far as we can ascertain it from the evidence we have had laid before us, we feel it our duty distinctly to report to Your Royal Highness, that this has been the universal custom of this unfortunate regiment for many years; and that, even though a committee of the officers paying companies had been assembled for the purpose of ascertaining the price of necessaries, still the same system of plunder went smoothly on, without any measures being adopted either to inquire into what had passed, or to administer any future remedy. But this system of overcharge, heavy as it was in every instance, was by no means the extent of the suffering of the soldier; the different modes of defrauding him of his *trifling* pittance, are equally revolting and disgusting. In most instances, whenever the men of the regiment received money from these Pay-Serjeants, it was in the form of a loan, frequently at the rate of twopence in the shilling interest, sometimes even higher. Watches, hankerchiefs, stockings, and various other articles, were given to the men, in lieu of money, at a most exorbitant rate, and on which of course, when sold, they lost in some instances fifty per cent.

The whole of the payment of companies consisted either in a most infamous traffic, or usurious loan of money. And we own it has been to us a matter of the deepest astonishment, that any body of men in His Majesty's service should either have been so ignorant of what was due in justice to themselves, or so intimidated,

from whatever cause, as to have submitted to the gross impositions under which they have so long laboured.

In the instance of the only company paid by the Captain himself, (Captain Dawson's,) it is with deep regret we have to report to Your Royal Highness, that though the evidence is different, from the nature of the case, yet we can still not have a doubt left in our minds, that the men suffered in this company to the full as much as in any other; and that a similar overcharge was made uniformly and universally.

MODE OF MUSTERING THE REGIMENT, AND FALSE RETURNS.

On this important head we ascertained in the fullest manner, that not only false musters had been frequently made; but that, under the practice of the Regiment, such false musters might have been made in every instance of death, discharge, or desertion that happened in the regiment. No books or regimental returns of any kind were kept by the Adjutant touching this point, except a book of desertions, and what was called a description book. And by explaining the mode of mustering we humbly submit Your Royal Highness will at once perceive to what extent the abuses on this head might proceed.

When a muster was taken, no documents of any kind were produced but the Adjutant's rolls, in which rolls all the casualties by death, desertion, and discharge, were left blank. Subsequent to this muster, the rolls were sent to the Pay-Master, whose *Clerk*, from a statement which he got weekly from the *Pay Serjeants* of companies, filled up the blanks of the broken periods in pencil, and transmitted them to the Adjutant's *Clerk*, who, without any further reference to any regimental document, inserted in ink what the Pay-Master's *Clerk* had stated in pencil.

It will be obvious, that, from this mode of proceeding, every check was completely defeated; and that the party, against whom those checks were established, became in fact the sole organ of settling the muster.

We accordingly found, that in a variety of instances, the muster rolls filled up from the *Pay Serjeants'* returns, differed from what was the legitimate check, the Adjutant's books, and that in all these instances false musters were made. And we have further to report, that the *Pay Serjeants* of companies, together with the *Clerks* of the Adjutant and Pay-Master, and not the *Captains* of companies with the Adjutant and Pay-Master themselves, were, in truth, the parties with whom the whole business of the muster of the regiment really rested.

The books of these departments too were found to be kept in the most negligent and unsatisfactory manner, and in the case of the only casualty book, which was kept by the Pay-Master's *Clerk* instead of the Adjutant, and called a weekly state book, there were lapses in it of several weeks. The Court Martial book, however, appears to be regularly kept, and sentences properly awarded and justly administered.

CARRIAGE OF BAGGAGE.

On this head it appears to us that the soldiers have in many instances been defrauded to a considerable extent, as it was the practice of every company to hire an extra waggon or waggons for the use of the men, the expence of which, it appears, was borne generally by the men only; though in many instances the baggage of officers was carried on these waggons, for which they might occasionally pay, but certainly, in general, they paid nothing. No fair system was adopted of charging according to the weight or size of the articles, the whole was under the fiat of the Pay-Serjeants: the clothing of the men, though not given out to wear,

was on a march delivered out to the companies and carried at the expence of the men themselves, and in many instances the soldier was charged, though he had no baggage of any kind in the extra waggon of the company.

QUARTER-MASTER.

It appears to the Board, on a strict examination of the books of this department, that the whole were kept in a most irregular manner; that in the instance of clothing purchased from the soldier and afterwards delivered to the recruit, considerable profit was made, and that in the instance of knapsacks, though the quarter-master denies making any profit, on the whole, overcharges were made beyond the amount actually paid by the quarter-master.

MEDICAL STAFF.

The books of this department are kept in a most regular and uniform manner, nor is there the smallest imputation of any kind against the Surgeon, except that in some few instances half crowns were taken from substitutes when joining the regiment; it appears, however, that though in a few instances such money was taken, it was understood to be paid by the principal, or man discharged, and not by the soldier himself. Where it was found to have been paid by the soldier it has been returned.

We are perfectly aware that had we gone into a minute investigation of the conduct of the various Subalterns of the regiment, who had charge of companies in the absence of the Captains, we should have found exactly the same system still prevailed; but we did not feel it necessary, where all the Captains had admitted of such abuses existing, to proceed to an inquiry into the Subalterns' conduct.

It remains now only for us to add to this report, that the general statement made by all the Captains, with the exception of Captain Dawson, was, that they paid every thing brought against them by their Serjeants; that, if they had charged them for the regimental debts of men either dead or deserted, they would have immediately paid them; that they frequently made inquiries of their men, if they had any complaints to make, which, when made, were always redressed, and that they frequently examined the state of the books of their companies. To all these pleas, however, we can attach but little weight, as we hold it to be the bounden duty of Captains themselves to settle with particular and pointed attention, the accounts of men dead and deserted, as we consider it the first duty of a Captain not to inquire whether the men have any complaints, but themselves to see that no ground for any complaint can possibly exist. And as we hold to be the business of all Captains, not to be satisfied with a cursory occasional look at the books of their companies, but to ascertain, beyond the possibility of doubt, that the whole of these accounts are accurate themselves and the balances fairly paid to the men. And we humbly submit finally to Your Royal Highness, that no stronger proof can be produced of the consequences naturally arising out of a continued series of negligence, inattention and neglect, on the part of Captains, than the organized system of defrauding the men, which has prevailed for a length of time in the 1st Royal Surry Militia, and which never could have existed had due attention been in any quarter paid to those rules and regulations under which the British army is now happily administered.

T. Maitland, L. G.—W. Stewart, M. G.—J. Montgomerie, M. G.

OPINION.

Upon the most mature and thorough deliberation of the whole of the case which was committed to our consideration, we humbly beg leave to submit to Your Royal Highness, that we conceive the whole interior economy of the 1st Royal Surry Regiment has been so completely in disobedience to the regulations of the service, and has been for so great a length of time founded on inattention to the welfare of the public and to the well-being of the soldier, that nothing short of a complete removal of the Captains and Staff of that Regiment, the Lieutenant-Colonelcy and Majority being already vacant, will effect a substantial reform in the Corps; and we accordingly do humbly recommend that the said Captains and Staff be removed in such manner as His Royal Highness the Prince Regent may deem adviseable.

We, at the same time, feel it our duty to state to your Royal Highness, that Captain Norton had only done duty with the Regiment, as Captain, for two months; that he does not appear so materially implicated, according to our judgment; and that, under the whole of the circumstances, we hold him free from blame.

We further find it our duty to state, that in the instance of Captain Wm. Tomson, though we can by no means acquit him of all blame, we are most thoroughly satisfied, that, whatever share of neglect and consequent loss to the Soldier may be imputable to that Officer, proceeded entirely and solely from ignorance of the service, and from having unfortunately followed, without inquiry, the example of other officers. We also beg leave humbly to state, that in the instance of the Surgeon of the Regiment, we hold the error into which he fell, as by no means of a nature or magnitude sufficient to demand the expulsion from the service of this otherwise meritorious Officer.

Before we conclude, we beg leave furthur to add the lively sense we entertain of the important service, which has been rendered throughout the whole of this inquiry, to the Army in general, and to the Militia service in particular, by the meritorious exertions of Major-General Acland and Brigade-Major Chamberlain.

T. MAITLAND, L. G.—W. STEWART, M. G.—J. MONTGOMERIE, M. G.

" *General the Earl of Chatham, or Officer Commanding in the Eastern District.*

" *Horse-Guards, 13th June,* 1812.—MY LORD, Having laid before the Prince Regent the Proceedings of a Board of General Officers, held at Chelmsford, on the 23d of April, 1812, consisting of Lieutenant-General the Honorable Thomas Maitland, Major-General the Honorable William Stewart, and Major-General Montgomerie, for the investigation of abuses and irregularities, in the 1st Royal Surry Regiment of Militia, I am to acquaint your Lordship, that the circumstances therein detailed, appeared to His Royal Highness to be of a nature, which called for the strongest mark of censure upon the individual officers, whose conduct, whether originating in design, or a criminal neglect of the most important functions of their commissions, must equally tend to the most injurious consequences to the public service.

" In order, therefore, to mark the Prince Regent's disapprobation, and to uphold the discipline and regularity of the service, by a salutary example of the consequences resulting from such a course of misconduct, His Royal Highness was pleased, in the name and on the behalf of His Majesty, to command, that the following officers shall be removed from the 1st Royal Surry Regiment of Militia, viz :—

Captains J. G. BIGOT, T. C. THOMPSON, J. FORD, E. P. LEIGH, WILLIAM TOMSON; Lieutenant and Paymaster J. HUNTER.

" I am further to acquaint your Lordship, that, under the circumstances which

have induced the Board to recommend the case of Captain Norton and Surgeon Stratford to favourable consideration, those officers are to remain in possession of their commissions in the 1st Surry regiment; but as the case of Captain Dawson is of a different nature from that of the other Captains of companies, inasmuch as he appears to have himself paid his company under every apparent circumstance of imposition, which the Serjeants of other companies were permitted to practise by their respective Captains, and as he denies every allegation made against him, which, if well founded, would lead to direct peculation, the Prince Regent was pleased to command that his case should be investigated by a General Court-Martial, for which purpose your Lordship will take the necessary steps accordingly.

" In consideration of Captain and Adjutant Wibmer's long services, and the efforts he appears to have made to represent to his Commanding Officer, the irregularities existing in the corps, the Prince Regent was pleased to allow that he should remain in possession of his commission in the 1st Royal Surry Regiment of Militia; but His Royal Highness was at the same time pleased to command that it should be declared that Captain Wibmer has acted in this instance on erroneous principles; and that it was his duty, in a case so fraught with impropriety, if he found his representations to his Regimental Commanding Officer of no avail, to have carried them higher, and to have made the disclosure of the facts within his knowledge, to the General Officer commanding the Brigade, and through him to the General Officer commanding the District; and this declaration of the course which Captain Wibmer should more properly have pursued is made with the Royal sanction, as a guide to all subordinate Officers, who may hereafter be placed in similar circumstances.—I am, My Lord, yours,

(Signed) " FREDERICK, *Commander-in-Chief.*"

APPENDIX.—No. I.

" CAPTAIN Thompson begs most respectfully to represent to Lieutenant-General Maitland and the Board of General Officers, assembled at Chelmsford, that he was upon the recruiting service one year and a half; and it was, during that period, the complaints against Serjeant Starr existed. Immediately upon joining the regiment, the circumstances were investigated, when he was tried by a Court Martial—the charges proved, and sentenced to be reduced to the ranks—to receive three hundred lashes, and make good all deficiencies. Every man in the company, who supposed themselves aggrieved, were exhorted by Captain Thompson, to state their complaints; and had it not been for the unfair means resorted to since coming into this garrison, Captain Thompson is truly persuaded he would not have been the injured individual he now feels himself, or under the most painful necessity of supplicating for redress. Captain Thompson most submissively begs leave to submit for the future consideration of the Members of this Honorable Board (and in justice to himself), that what was *termed* a Court of Enquiry, was illegal—irregular—and partial proceedings; illegal, from the party unjustly accused, being debarred the opportunity of vindication—a privilege usually considered the birth-right of every British subject; irregular, by Captain Norton being appointed a member by Major-General Acland's order, *out of his tour of duty*, and an *interested* person; partial, by giving this Officer an opportunity of favoring those to whom he looked forward for aid in his *ambitious* views; and particularly partial, by suffering Brigade-Major Chamberlain admission at all times. Had these proceedings been otherwise conducted, Captain Thompson is convinced *he* could not have been censured upon the system of the regiment.

" Captain Thompson most humbly conceives, that virtually and in effect, he has ever done his duty.

" Captain Thompson also most earnestly submits for the further consideration of this Honorable Board, that General Acland's conduct has been invariably partial, and in a variety of instances particularly malicious to himself.

" The extraordinary circumstance of searching out Starr, who no longer is a soldier, and left the regiment in *disgrace*, is *one* striking instance.

" Captain Thompson begs leave, with every sense of gratitude, to return his most sincere thanks to the Honorable Presideent and Members of the Board, for the kind indulgence he has experienced; but cannot conclude without humbly representing, that as the unjustifiable and regular system that has been carrying on during a period of *eight* months, cannot possibly be unfolded or detailed in the course of a few hours, he trusts this statement will not be considered as conclusive, or debar the privilege of a future representation.

" It being understood that Captain Norton sent in his resignation, at an early period of the proceedings against the corps, Captain Thompson begs leave to observe, that it was literally and in effect a *ruse de guerre*, Lord Grantley having (with great want of delicacy) recommended him for promotion, during the time of Captain Thompson being under arrest. " THOMAS CHURCHILL THOMPSON,

" Captain First Royal Surry Militia."

" *To the Hon. Lieut.-General Maitland, President*," &c. &c. &c.

No. II.—*To Lieutenant-General Maitland, and Members of this most Honorable Board of General Officers, the following statement is most submissively laid before them for their perusal.*

" In the first place wish to state to this most honorable Board, that Serjeant Jackson has been a most active agent upon the proceedings against the Officers of the 1st Royal Surry regiment—received orders to join from the recruiting service; a short time after his arrival in this garrison, he appeared upon the parade one morning, in a most shameful intoxicated and dirty state, and was, by order of the Commanding Officer, confined to his barrack room, and brought to a Court-Martial, which sentenced him to be reduced to the ranks; which sentence was carried into effect the same afternoon. A few hours afterwards, Major-General Acland came to the barracks, and enquired for Captain Bigot; said he had acted against the garrison orders, in carrying into execution the sentence of a regimental court-martial, without first giving him information. Captain Bigot replied, he believed he acted from the garrison orders; had the sentence been corporeal punishment, he most certainly should have waited Major-General Acland's pleasure before the sentence should have been carried into effect. A few hours afterwards, Serjeant Jackson was re-instated by order of Colonel Lord Grantley, although Serjeant Jackson's name appears in the Regimental Court-Martial Book, of having been tried before. He was ordered away from Norman Cross, by Major General Williams, for highly improper conduct with the French Prisoners—a man that has always been considered as a notorious character in the regiment. This said Serjeant, on, or about the 1st of February, came and requested me to lend him some money; as I was then under arrest, I told him I was not authorized to lend him any; he replied, I might have no fear in complying, as Major-General Acland was his great friend, and would be answerable to me for whatever money I would advance him; this request was made in presence of an Officer: my refusing him the

aid required, I conceive, so far set him against me, as doubly actuated him to injure me in the minds of my company. Some time prior to this, the said Serjeant Jackson met me on the road near the barracks; told me he was ordered to London, by Major-General Acland, in search of evidence; he further observed, that after the courts-martial of his Officers were over, and he had appeared against them, he should desert from the regiment, as from his conduct he should never be able to remain. I beg leave further to state to this most honorable Board, to shew the great respect Major-General Acland observed towards Serjeant Jackson. A private soldier, of the name of Wish, was confined several days in the guard room, for having made use of abusive language, in the presence of Serjeant Jackson, against Brigade-Major Chamberlain and Serjeant Jackson; he was, by order of Major-General Acland, released, upon condition of asking Serjeant Jackson's pardon on his knees, in the face of the regiment, which order was complied with, to the full extent.

" A man of the name of Lee, was bribed by Serjeant Jackson, with several pots of beer, to come forward against Major Thompson, which was proved on the proceedings of the Major's trial.

" That the late Quarter-Master Serjeant, a strong healthy man, fifty-three years of age, who had served with great credit in the regiment for thirty-four years, was ordered, much against his inclination, to be discharged, although he had never been an hour in the hospital, or laboured under any infirmity; was, at the late hour of midnight, after having drank too freely, ordered to attend the Commanding Officer, Captain Norton, to sign his discharge, and on the same day the before-named Serjeant Jackson was appointed to succeed him.

" Serjeant Jackson, with other Serjeants, have been excused all military duty, and had a pass to be out at all hours; these men always appeared to have the entire confidence of the prosecutor of the Surry. The private soldiers, seeing this man Jackson, with others, have so much influence, power, and controul, were all subservient to their wishes, and from a view of equal reward, came forward on the Court of Enquiry, with the most unjust complaints, though a short time previous to its sitting, many had declared they had not any to make.

" That a Corporal and Private, of my company, were relieved from guard and confined, by order of Major Chamberlain, the latter from being very much intoxicated, the former for endeavouring to screen the Private from Major Chamberlain's notice. When brought forward to a Regimental Court-Martial, Major Chamberlain attended as prosecutor: when asking me the characters of the two men in question, I mentioned the Corporal's as very good, and the Private's as very indifferent; after which Brigade-Major Chamberlain took the crime against the Private man, and, with the greatest contempt, tore it before my face, and requested the Court to proceed to the trial of the Corporal. I humbly beg permission to suggest to this most honorable Board of General Officers, whether such partiality shewn, must not have tended to lessen me in the eyes of my men, and a great injury to all military discipline, as well as being a great inducement to excite my company to come forward against me. If means are taken to degrade the Officer in the eyes of his men—how can discipline be supported?

" A man of Captain J. C. Thompson's company, accompanied by a Serjeant, was honorable enough to wait on his Captain, and acquaint him he had been advised, by an Officer, to come forward with complaints against him, and made use of the expression of having been tampered with. This Officer was afterwards a

Member upon the Court of Inquiry. A man of my own company also acted in a similar manner.

" Request leave to insert the following statement in the words given by the man :—' A few days since, Lawson, of the grenadier company, was sent for to Captain Norton's, where the Brigade-Major was; they both interrogated him as to his papers, and asked him to produce them. Lawson replied, he had destroyed them ; they then complimented him, by saying he was a clever sensible fellow. They were convinced he must be so, as he taught some of the Sligo children Latin. Sometimes they spoke harshly to him, and sometimes quite the reverse, but all to no effect. The Brigade-Major said to him, ' I am sure you have the papers, which Lawson still persisted in denying. Captain Norton then asked him, ' suppose you were to be offered a sum of money, do you think you could not produce them then ?' ' No, not if you were to offer me five hundred thousand pounds.' They still continued to disbelieve him ; they then told him his Commanding Officer would be kind to him. He replied, ' he was perfectly satisfied with his present situation, and as for his being kind to me, I perfectly recollect being confined fifteen days and nights in the guard-room, for having fallen down in a fit, on my post, and even found in that state by Captain Dennis, who was Captain of the day, and reported the circumstance to the General, and that does not look much like kindness ;' since which, Lawson has been promoted to the rank of Corporal. The Brigade-Major asked Lawson if he did not think the regiment much improved since it had been under the command of Captain Norton ? His reply was, ' I see no difference.'

" I beg leave also to state, to this honorable Court, Captain Leigh has in his possession anonymous letters, containing both promises and threats ; and I make no doubt, if this honorable Board will do me the honor to send for him, requiring their production, it will be complied with.

" I beg to observe to this most Honorable Board, any man who was seen to be much in the company of Serjeant Jackson, Flexney, Fukes, and Green were sure to come against their Officers in some way or another, which is a convincing proof means must have been taken to bias their minds, by which means, it is extremely probable, many men were induced to come forward who would not have thought of it, had they been left to the dictates of their own conscience.

" And to convince this Honorable Board that there has been tampering with Officers as well as Men, have to notice, that I myself received a proposal through Mr. Stratford* from the Brigade-Major, with an offer, that if I sent in my resignation to Major-General Acland, he thought it would be accepted, if I would promise to come forward and give evidence upon Major Thompson's trial : he advised me to call upon the Brigade-Major, who would explain things more fully to me ; but I never did myself that honor. If any further information is required by this most Honorable Board on this subject, beg leave to refer them to the proceedings of Major Thompson's trial.

" Having had so short a time allowed for writing the above statement, beg to assure this most Honorable Board of General Officers, I have curtailed it as much as possible.

" J. DAWSON, Captain, 1st Surry Regiment Militia."

" *April* 28, 1812."

* This paragraph having been read to Mr. Stratford, he positively denies the whole, as far as relates to the charge against Major Chamberlain.

No. 3.

RETURN of OFFICERS and MEN belonging to the 1st Royal Surry Militia, who have died, and for whom Pay has been charged for Periods subsequent to their Death.

No.	NAMES.	COMPANIES.	Dates of their Decease.	Periods to and for which Pay has been charged.	Number of Days overcharged.	REMARKS.
			1807	1807		
1	Lieut. John Dawson -	Capt. Frizell's - -	17 May	24 May	7	Pay-List sent back.
2	Ensign Chatfield - -	Capt. Bigot's - -	6 May	24 May	18	
			1808	1808		
3	Ensign & Paym. Baker	Capt. Ford's - -	10 Jan.	24 Jan.	14	
			1808	1808		
1	Joseph Harwood - -	Capt. Frizell's - -	6 June	7 June	1	
2	Edward Bedder - -	Capt. Ford's - -	20 Sept.	21 Sept.	1	
3	Daniel Burgess - -	Capt. Thompson's -	2 Sept.	3 Sept.	1	
4	John Ladd - - - -	Capt. Thompson's -	14 Sept.	15 Sept.	1	
5	Alexander Smith - -	Capt. Dawson's -	5 July	6 July	1	
6	John Wheeler - - -	Capt. Sladden's - -	20 Aug.	24 Aug.	4	Died 21 Aug. Enrolment Book.
7	John Skelton - - -	Capt. Leigh's - -	25 Sept.	27 Sept.	2	
8	Edward Frost - - -	Capt. Leigh's - -	24 Nov.	26 Nov.	2	Died 27th. Vide Do.
9	James Grey - - -	Capt. Thompson's -	21 Sept.	24 Sept.	3	Died 22 Sept. Enrolment Book. In Muster Rolls 24 Sept.
10	John Griffin - - -	Capt. Bigot's - -	3 Oct.	5 Oct.	2	Died 4 Oct. Enrolment Book. In Muster Rolls 5 Oct.
11	John Day - - - -	Capt. Andrews' - -	26 Sept.	27 Sept.	1	
12	Richard Chandler -	Capt. Dawson's - -	21 Sept.	24 Sept.	3	E. B. 22 Sept. M. R. 24th
			1809	1809		
13	William Mercy - -	Capt. Leigh's - -	7 Feb.	8 Feb.	1	E. B. 31 Jan. M. R. 8 Feb
14	Daniel Vardon - -	Capt. Sladden's -	2 Feb.	3 Feb.	1	E. B. 5 Feb. M. R 3 Feb
15	Joseph Wood - - -	Capt. Frizell's - -	23 Feb.	6 June	124	M. R. 10th June
16	Samuel Chinn - - -	Capt. Dawson's -	22 March	24 March	2	
			1811	1811		
17	James Haycock - -	Capt. W. Tomson's	14 Jan.	15 Jan.	1	
				Total - -	190	

Estimated amount, 26l. 10s. and upwards.

WILLIAM FLEXNEY, Serjeant, 1st Surry Militia.

W. P. ACLAND, M. G.

No. 4.

RETURN of MEN who have been discharged from the 1st Royal Surry Militia, for whom pay has been charged subsequent to the actual Dates of their Discharges, which Discharges have been returned in the Muster Rolls under fictitious periods.

No.	MAMES.	COMPANIES.	Actual Dates of their Discharges.	Fictitious Dates of Discharges to which Pay has been drawn.	Number of Days overcharged.	REMARKS.
			1805	1805		
1	John Humphries - -	Capt. R. Jones' -	26 Feb.	28 Feb.	2	Not Recomd.
2	Richard Joyce - - - -	Capt. R. Jones' -	26 Feb.	28 Feb.	2	
3	William Spence - -	Capt. R. Jones' -	26 Feb.	28 Feb.	2	
4	John M'Kensie - -	Capt. Stranges' - -	11 April	12 April	1	
			1807	1807		
5	John Hull - - - -	Capt. Leigh's - -	8 Oct.	9 Oct.	1	Ditto.
6	John Schofield - - -	Capt. Leigh's - -	28 Oct.	29 Oct.	1	
			1808	1808		
7	John Patterson - -	Capt. Hunter's - -	2 Feb.	3 Feb.	1	Recommended, vide Description Book.
			1809	1809		
8	William Mitchell - -	Capt. Bigot's - -	3 March	5 March	2	Not Recommd.
9	William Barford - -	Capt. Frizell's - -	9 March	16 March	7	
10	Edward Hardgrave -	Capt. Frizell's - -	25 April	26 April	1	
11	Wm. Collingwood -	Capt. Frizell's - -	26 May	27 May	1	
12	John Robinson - -	Capt. Norton's - -	4 March	6 March	2	
13	Sylvester Clarke - -	Capt. Norton's - -	15 April	16 April	1	
14	Richard Penwick - -	Capt. Norton's - -	15 April	16 April	1	
15	Robert Butler - - -	Capt. Dawson's - -	19 April	20 April	1	
16	John Collins - - -	Capt. Dawson's - -	26 April	28 April	2	
17	Wm. Groombridge -	Capt. Dawson's - -	27 April	30 April	3	
18	James Oxbury - - -	Capt. Dawson's - -	27 April	30 April	3	
19	Robert Trull - - -	Capt. Dawson's - -	6 May	8 May	2	
20	Sam. Sipple, Drummer	Capt. Andrews' -	11 April	18 April	7	

No. 4 Continued.

No.	NAMES.	COMPANIES.	Actual Dates of their Discharges.	Fictitious Dates of Discharges to which Pay has been drawn.	Number of Days overcharged.	REMARKS.
			1809	1809		
21	William Childs - -	Capt. Andrew's - -	8 April	16 April	8	Not Recom[d].
22	Thomas Adams - -	Capt. Andrew's - -	8 Mar.	24 Mar.	16	
23	William Linguard - -	Capt. Sladden's - -	17 April	20 April	3	Not Recommended.
24	James Beavis - - -	Capt. Sladden's - -	27 April	30 April	3	Pay Lists, 28th April.
25	T. Roach, (Serjeant) -	Capt. Sladden's - -	6 May	1 June	26	Promoted to Serjeant 4th May, 1809, and Discharged 6th May, 1809, and Recommended.—No date of Discharge in the Description Book.
26	James Taylor - - -	Capt. Norton's - -	9 Sept.	14 Sept.	5	Not Recom[d].
27	Richard Harling - -	Capt. Frizell's - -	9 Sept.	14 Sept.	5	
			1810	1810		
28	John Wood - - -	Capt. Leigh's - -	29 Mar.	24 May	56	Recommended.
29	Charles Cleverley - -	Capt. Dawson's - -	26 Mar.	27 Mar.	1	Not Recom[d].
30	William Cimber - -	Capt. Leigh's - -	15 April	16 April	1	
31	Richard Elam - - -	Capt. Dawson's - -	17 July	18 July	1	
32	George Firby - - -	Capt. Jones' - - -	26 July	27 July	1	This Recruit returned the 10l. Bounty he received, to the Paymaster.
			1811	1811		
33	Henry Spong - - -	Capt. Thompson's -	24 Mar.	24 Aug.	153	Recommended.
34	Corporal Page - - -	Capt. Bigot's - -	19 April	12 June	54	Falsely mustered for the periods, as effective and belonging to the Corps. Absent, with leave, Serjeant Thompson, in the Description Book, passed the Board, 7th August; discharged, 19th of April.
35	Serjeant Thompson -	Capt. Leigh's - -	18 April	24 May	36	
36	William Smith - -	Capt. Frizell's - -	19 April	24 June	66	
37	Peter Harrill - - -	Capt. Norton's - -	29 June	24 July	25	
			Total Number of Days overcharged		503	

N. B. Serjeant Parker is not included in this Return; his name appearing in the one of Children, and other improper persons borne on the strength of the 1st Surry Militia.

Estimated Amount, 28l. 6s. and upwards.

WILLIAM FLEXNEY, Serjeant 1st Surry Militia.

W. P. ACLAND, Major-General.

No. 5.

RETURN of MEN who have DESERTED from the 1st Royal Surry Regiment of Militia, for whom pay has been charged for periods subsequent to the dates of their actual Desertion from the Regiment, which Desertions have been returned in the Muster Rolls under fictitious periods.

No.	NAMES.	COMPANIES.	Dates of Desertion, as returned to the Secretary at War.	Fictitious Dates of Desertion, to which Pay has been charged.	Number of Days overcharged.	REMARKS.
			1805	1805		
1	Joseph Bennett - -	Capt. Ford's - -	4 Feb.	6 Feb	2	
2	Thomas Trull - - -	Capt. R. Jones' - -	21 Feb.	24 Feb.	3	
3	James Jacobs - - -	Capt. Ford's - -	27 Feb.	28 Feb.	1	
4	William Williams - -	Capt. R. Jones' - -	23 April	2 May	4	
5	William Atkins - -	Capt. Ford's - - -	11 May	15 May	4	
6	Edward Merry - - -	Capt. Bigot's - -	12 May	13 May	1	
7	William Hatfield - -	Capt. Strange's - -	26 June	28 June	2	
8	James Welbeloved -	Capt. Strange's - -	26 June	28 June	2	
9	Edw. Goldsworthy -	Capt. Thompson's -	9 Sept.	10 Sept.	1	
			1806	1806		
10	John Arthur - - -	Capt. Thompson's -	27 Jan.	30 Jan.	3	
11	James Taylor - - -	Capt. Hunter's - -	15 Sept.	18 Sept.	3	
12	Charles Butcher - -	Capt. W. Tomson's	12 Aug.	14 Aug.	2	
13	James West - - -	Capt. W. Tomson's	19 Oct.	22 Oct.	3	
14	John Ranger - - -	Capt. Bigot's - -	25 Dec.	27 Dec.	2	
15	William Willis - - -	Capt. Bigot's - -	25 Dec.	27 Dec.	2	
			1807	1807		
16	William Challen - -	Capt. Rd. Jones' -	15 April	19 April	4	
17	William Ruffley - -	Capt. Thompson's -	27 April	28 April	1	
18	George Smith - - -	Capt. Thompson's -	2 May	4 May	2	
19	Thomas Boxall - -	Capt. Thompson's -	19 May	24 May	5	
20	Peter Woods - - -	Capt. Hunter's - -	25 July	28 July	3	
21	John Banks - - -	Capt. Thompson's -	1 Nov.	4 Nov.	3	
22	Richard Halling - -	Capt. Frizell's - -	30 Aug.	3 Sept.	4	
			1808	1808		
23	William Thomson - -	Capt. Thompson's -	28 Jan.	30 Jan.	2	
24	Thomas Clarke - -	Capt. Thompson's -	28 Jan.	30 Jan.	2	
25	Michael Shea - - -	Capt. Leigh's - -	1 Feb.	4 Feb.	3	
26	John Osborne - - -	Capt. W. Tomson's	1 Feb.	4 Feb.	3	

No 5 Continued.

No.	NAMES.	COMPANIES.	Dates of Desertion, as returned to the Secretary at War.	Fictitious Dates of Desertion, to which Pay has been charged.	Number of Days overcharged.	REMARKS.
			1808	1808		
27	Corn^{s}. Lamb	Capt. Norton's	11 Feb.	13 Feb.	2	
28	Phil^{n}. Downes	Capt. R. Jones	12 Feb.	14 Feb.	2	
29	John M'Donald	Vacant	18 Feb.	22 Feb.	4	24 Feb. in Must. R.
30	James Doyle	Capt. Norton's	18 Feb.	21 Feb.	3	
31	James Smith	Vacant	18 Feb.	22 Feb.	4	
32	James M'Donald	Capt. Thompson's	14 March	16 March	2	
33	James Coady	Capt. Bigot's	11 March	12 March	1	
34	John Hurley	Capt. Ford's	14 March	15 March	1	
35	John Blackburn	Capt. Leigh's	6 May	9 May	3	
36	Ter^{ce}. Gill	Capt. Hunter's	6 May	8 May	2	
37	Charles Butcher	Capt. Frizell's	11 May	14 May	3	
38	John Loader	Capt. Frizell's	11 May	14 May	3	
39	Wm. Finnegan	Capt. Bigot's	14 May	20 May	6	
40	John Long	Capt. Bigot's	16 May	22 May	6	
41	John M'Donald	Capt. Thompson's	15 May	17 May	2	
42	Charles H. Varley	Capt. Thompson's	10 Sept.	13 Sept.	3	
43	Wm. Denyer	Capt. Leigh's	4 Nov.	6 Nov.	2	
44	John Taylor	Capt. Leigh's	4 Nov.	6 Nov.	2	
			1809	1809		
45	Andrew M'Arthur	Capt. W. Tomson's	25 March	7 April	14	
46	John Heals	Capt. Sladden's	8 Feb.	13 Feb.	5	
47	George Davies	Capt. Sladden's	27 Oct.	28 Oct.	1	
48	John Ewers	Capt Thompson's	26 Dec.	30 Dec.	4	Pay-List wanting.
49	William Willer	Capt. W. Tomson's	29 Dec.	30 Dec.	1	Ditto.
			1810	1810		
50	Arch. Love	Capt. Ford's	2 Jan.	10 Jan.	8	
†51	Joseph Wilson	Capt. Dawson's	1 Jan.	12 Jan.	11*	† Returned Deserted 12th December, 1809. * This man is now with the regiment, and says he only received his Pay to 1st Jan. 1810, and that he has not received the remainder of his pay to the 12th Jan. since.
52	Charles Yearwood	Capt. Thompson's	13 Feb.	15 Feb.	2	
53	Thomas Ewers	Capt. W. Tomson's	13 Feb.	15 Feb.	2	
54	Drummer Delap	Capt. Frizell's	6 May	7 May	1	
55	William Bradford	Capt. Leigh's	25 April	28 April	3	
56	William Marley	Capt. Thompson's	9 July	11 July	2	

No. 5 Continued.

No.	NAMES.	COMPANIES.	Dates of Desertion, as returned to the Secretary at War.	Fictitious Dates of Desertion, to which Pay has been charged.	Number of Days overcharged.	REMARKS.
			1810	1810		
57	James Pullen - - -	Capt. Dawson's -	8 Sept.	10 Sept.	2	
58	Henry Munro - - -	Capt. Jones' - -	17 Sept.	19 Sept.	2	
59	James Moore - - -	Vacant - - - -	19 Sept.	30 Sept.	1	
60	Samuel Smythe - -	Capt. Bigot's - -	20 Sept.	2 Oct.	2	3d Oct. Pay-Lists.
61	John Smith - - -	Capt. Thompson's	1 Oct.	3 Oct.	2	2d Oct. Pay-Lists, returned in Muster Rolls, to 9th Oct.
62	Thomas Green - -	Capt. Dawson's -	22 Oct.	24 Oct.	2	
63	Matthew Love - -	Vacant - - - -	1 Oct.	2 Oct.	1	
64	John Ullyett - - -	Vacant - - - -	3 Oct.	4 Oct.	1	
65	William Brown - -	Capt. Thompson's	19 Oct.	24 Oct.	5	
66	Brian O'Connor - -	Ditto - - - -	22 Oct.	24 Oct.	2	
67	William Oakshed -	Ditto - - - -	22 Oct.	24 Oct.	2	
68	Henry Hillier - -	Capt. Jones' - -	22 Oct.	24 Oct.	2	
69	Henry Allman - -	Capt. Frizell's - -	26 Oct.	27 Oct.	1	
70	William Ainsworth -	Capt. Bigot's - -	30 Oct.	1 Nov.	2	
71	Thomas Smith, 2nd.	Capt. Thompson's	13 Nov.	14 Nov.	1	
72	George H. Osborne	Capt. W. Tomson's	1 Dec.	2 Dec.	1	
73	Robert Shave - - -	Ditto - - - - -	31 Oct.	1 Nov.	1	
74	James Tate - - -	Capt. Frizell's - -	10 Nov.	11 Nov.	1	
75	Robert Smith - -	Capt. Bigot's - -	1 Dec.	2 Dec.	1	
			1811	1811		
76	William Walkley -	Capt. Thompson's	26 Jan.	27 Jan.	1	
77	John Norris - - -	Capt. Bigot's - -	10 Feb.	13 Feb.	3	
			1810	1810		
78	Matthew Love - -	Capt. Norton's - -	30 Dec.	31 Dec.	1	
			1811	1811		
79	William Little - -	Ditto - - - - -	26 May	28 May	2	
80	Thomas R. Poulden	Ditto - - - - -	26 May	28 May	2	
81	William Wildman -	Capt. Dawson's -	6 June	9 June	3	* This man deserted from on Pass about the 14th or 16th of Feb. 1811; was returned sick, absent, until 24th May, 1811, and then returned deserted. No one in the Regiment ever received a sick Certificate from him, or even knew his address.
82	Joseph Cawse - - -	Ditto - - - - -	15 July	18 July	3	
*83	William Holmes - -	Capt. Frizell's - -	- - -	25 May	97	
		Total Number of Days overcharged - - - - - -			316	

Estimated Amount - - - - - L17. 2s 4d.

WILLIAM FLEXNEY, Serjt. 1st Surry Militia.

W. P. ACLAND, Major-General.

No. 6.

RETURN of SOLDIERS belonging to the 1st Royal Surry Regiment of Militia, who have been allowed to be absent from their Regiment, as Servants to Officers, or otherwise, and who have been falsely mustered (for different periods during which they have been absent) as being on Duty; the Beer Money of which Men has been charged to the public, contrary to his Majesty's Regulations.

No.	NAMES.	COMPANIES.	Periods from which they have been absent.	Periods to which they have been mustered on Duty, and Beer Money charged.	Number of Days Beer-Money over-charged.	REMARKS.
1	Francis Harwood -	Capt. Sladden's & Capt. Bigot's	1808 5 March	1809 24 July	476	Discharged 1st Nov. 1811, was not present with the Regt. from 5th March, 1808.
2	George Meagre - -	Capt. Dawson's - -	5 March	1808 24 Nov.	264	Discharged 29 June 1811.
3	Thomas Woodley - -	Capt. W. Tomson's	24 Sept.	1810 24 March	540	Discharged March 24: not present for this period.
4	Henry Killick - - -	Capt. Norton's - -	24 Sept.	1809 24 June	270	
		Total Number of Days		- -	1550	
		Amount - - 6l. 9s. 2d.				

WILLIAM FLEXNEY, Serjeant 1st Surry Militia.

Francis Harwood, returned in the Muster Rolls "on leave," from the 25th March to 24th April, the remaining months returned "on duty."

George Meagre, returned "with leave," from 25th August to 24th September, the remaining months "on duty."

Thomas Woodley returned "present," from 25th September to 24th August, the remaining months "on duty."

Henry Killick, returned "present," from 25th October to 24th November, the remaining months "on duty."

W. P. ACLAND, Major-General.

No. 7.

" *Chelmsford Old Barracks, 29th April,* 1812.

" SIR,—It is with sentiments of the most profound respect, I solicit the permission of addressing yourself and the General officers who compose the highly-distinguished Board, to humbly request that His Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief, may be made acquainted with the circumstance of my having paid seven hundred and fifty pounds for my commission, the hard-earned accumulation of twelve years' service in the East Indies, and that I humbly trust from having served during the *whole* of the campaigns under the late Lord Lake, and having been twice severely wounded, once at the battle of Lasswaree, and once at the storming of the fortress of Burtpoor, will at this time be taken into your's and His Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief's most gracious consideration, and that I may be permitted to sell my commission, for which indulgence I shall be ever most truly thankful. —I have the honor to remain, Sir, with the highest sentiments of respect, your most obedient humble servant, " LEWIS WIBMER,

" Capt. and Adjt. 1st Royal Surry Militia."

" *To Lieut.-Gen. the Rt. Hon. T. Maitland, &c. &c. &c.*"

COURTS-MARTIAL.

Horse-Guards, September 23.

AT a General Court-Martial, held at Lisbon, on the 1st and 2d of June, 1812, Lieut. Peter M'Arthur, of the 3d Regiment of Buffs, was arraigned upon the undermentioned charge, viz.:

" For disgraceful conduct, highly unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman, in defrauding Mr. Martin Slack Smallpiece, a tradesman at Lisbon, of a sum of money, on or about the 15th day of March last, by giving the said Mr. Martin Slack Smallpiece an order upon his subsistence to the 24th of April, for the money obtained, which subsistence was drawn by the said Lieut. M'Arthur from the hands of the Paymaster, prior to the said order being presented for payment."

Upon which charge the Court came to the following decision:—" The Court having duly and deliberately weighed and considered the evidence in support of the prosecution, as well as what the prisoner, Lieutenant Peter M'Arthur has brought forward in his defence, are of opinion that he is guilty of defrauding Mr. Martin Slack Smallpiece, a tradesman at Lisbon, of a sum of money amounting to twenty-four dollars, by giving him receipts for his subsistence from the 25th of March to the 24th of April, which subsistence had been received previously by the prisoner, Lieutenant Peter M'Arthur; which being in breach of the Articles of War, the Court do therefore sentence the said Lieutenant Peter M'Arthur, 3d regiment of Buffs, to be cashiered: and a deduction of twenty-four dollars to be made from his subsistence, to defray that sum due to Mr. Martin Slack Smallpiece."

His Royal Highness the PRINCE REGENT has been pleased, in the name and on the behalf of his MAJESTY, to approve the finding, and to confirm so much of the sentence of the Court, as adjudges the prisoner to be cashiered; and the Commander-in-Chief directs the foregoing charge, preferred against Lieutenant PETER M'ARTHUR, of the 3d regiment of foot, together with the finding and sentence of the Court, shall be read at the head of every corps, and entered in the General Order-Book.—By command of his Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief,

HARRY CALVERT, *Adjutant-General.*

Horse-Guards, Sept. 22.

AT a General Court-martial, held at Momento de Beira, on the 18th of May, 1812, Assistant-Surgeon, J. H. WALSH, of the 4th regiment of foot, was arraigned upon the undermentioned charges, viz:

1st. "For conduct highly unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman, in altering with a fraudulent intent, a return of necessaries of private John Parker, of the 4th regiment, and taking for his own private use a blanket belonging to the said private John Parker, then going to Lisbon, sick, on or about the 31st of December, 1810; the said return of necessaries having been duly and officially signed by Captain O'Hallaran.

2d. "For disobedience of orders in retaining private Trudgett, of the 4th regiment, in his employ, in violation of the positive orders of his commanding officer, from the 10th of November to the 14th of December, and taking the said private Trudgett to Lisbon, contrary to the General Orders of the army.

3d. "For highly unmilitary conduct in taking private T. Morris, of the 4th regiment, from his party at Azombuja, on or about the 14th of December, 1810, the said Morris then composing part of an escort with stores, on the march from Lisbon to the head-quarters of the regiment, and retaining the said soldier as his private servant or attendant.

4th. "For highly unmilitary conduct in sending a disrespectful message to Lieut.-Colonel, then Major Brooke, his commanding officer, through the Adjutant, threatening to prefer charges against him the said commanding officer, if he persevered in bringing him, the said Assistant-surgeon Walsh, to a Court-Martial."

The Court found the prisoner guilty on the 2d and 4th charges, and sentenced him to be dismissed the service; which sentence has been confirmed by the PRINCE REGENT.

AT a General Court-Martial, held at Camp Boulogne, in Guadaloupe, on the 27th of April, 1812, Lieutenant CHARLES WHITE, of the 4th West-India regiment, was arraigned on the following charges:

1st. "For scandalous and infamous behaviour on the evening of the 23d, or morning of the 24th instant, in having been present when an altercation took place between two officers, and instead of endeavouring to reconcile them, did instigate them to fight a duel.

2d. "For scandalous and infamous conduct, such as is unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman, in going into Ensign Garrett's room, and there using most opprobrious language, upbraiding him with being a coward, and striking him because he would not agree to the two gentlemen fighting a duel."

The Court found the prisoner guilty on the second charge, and sentenced him to be cashiered.

Horse-Guards, Sept. 24.

AT a General Court-Martial, held at Chatham barracks, on the 30th of June, 1812, JOHN MALONE, a private soldier in the Royal West Middlesex Militia, was tried upon the undermentioned charges, viz.

1. "For mutinous conduct and disobedience of orders on Thursday, the 18th day of June, 1812, when on a march from Chatham to Sheerness fortress with a division of a battalion composed of detachments of British Militia, by refusing to go into the island of Sheppy, or to cross the passage at the King's ferry, the usual

communication into the said island, and road to Sheerness, being an express violation of his duty and allegiance as a soldier, and contrary to the Articles of War.

2d. " For mutinous conduct and disobedience of orders in front of the Mitre-Inn, in Chatham, and on the parade in Chatham Barracks, on Thursday, the 18th day of June, 1812, by persisting in, and evincing a determination to persevere in the same conduct expressed in the first charge; namely, refusing to march or to go to Sheerness fortress by crossing into the said Island of Sheppy at the King's ferry, although repeatedly and publicly admonished by his officers of the nature of such refusal, being in express violation of his duty and allegiance as a soldier, and contrary to the Articles of War."

Upon which charges the Court found the prisoner guilty, and sentenced him to receive 800 lashes.

Horse-Guards, Sept. 25.

AT a General Court-Martial, held at Chatham Barracks on the 2d of July, 1812, and continued by adjournments to the 7th of the same month, privates THOMAS SLOAN, JOHN ALLISON, ROBERT SCOTT, and ALEXANDER WALLACE, of the Dumfriesshire Militia; JOHN PUGH and DAVID EVANS, of the Montgomery militia; THOMAS MITCHELL, of the Westmoreland Militia; SAMUEL NEWTON, of the Nottingham militia; and WILLIAM GRAHAM, of the Northumberland militia, were arraigned upon the undermentioned charge, viz.

" For mutinous conduct and disobedience of orders, on Thursday, the 18th day of June, 1812, when on a march from Chatham to Sheerness fortress with a division of a battalion composed of detachments of British militia, by refusing to go into the island of Sheppy, or to cross the passage at the King's ferry, the usual communication into the said island, and road to Sheerness, being an express violation of his (and their duty) as a soldier (and soldiers), and contrary to the Articles of War."

Upon which charge the Court found all the prisoners guilty, and sentenced each of them to receive, individually, 300 lashes on their bare backs with a cat-o'-nine-tails.

The Court, however, taking into consideration the circumstances and evidences set forth by the prisoners, of their offering to return to their duty upon the parade, in Chatham Barracks, on the 18th of June, 1812, by expressing every willingness to go to Sheerness, before they were actually confined, and from a conviction that the prisoners having refused to do so at the King's ferry, proceeded more from a perfectly erroneous idea of the island of Sheppy being unconnected with, or a separate island from Great-Britain, than from any premeditated mutinous conduct or disobedience of orders, doth humbly presume to recommend them generally as objects of mercy; but particularly the prisoner William Graham, who has proved to the Court, that he was delayed, and thereby prevented receiving the pardon, which had been granted to many men who returned to their duty, by the laudable intention of persuading an absent comrade to follow him in acknowledging his error, and to obtain forgiveness.

A pardon has been granted in consequence to all the prisoners.

GAZETTES,—

Military Dispatches,—Promotions, &c. in the Army.

(Regularly continued from our last No.)

63d Regiment of Foot—Edward Inglis, Gent. to be Ensign by purchase, vice Graham, who retires.

79th do.—Ensign Ewen Cameron, to be Lieutenant, vice Calder, deceased.—Volunteer Jeremiah Balfour, to be Ensign, vice Cameron.

88th do.—James Wright, Gent. to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Delmé, promoted.

95th do.—Lieutenant Donald Cameron, to be Captain of a Company, vice Ferguson, deceased.—Second Lieutenant L. F. Jones, to be First Lieutenant, vice Macdonnell, deceased.—Second Lieutenant, T. T. Worsley, to be ditto, vice Cameron.—W. G. Fitzgerald, Gent. to be Second Lieutenant, vice Jones.—George Coney, Gent. to be ditto, vice Worsley.

96th do.—Philip Jean, Esq. to be Paymaster, vice Weston, cashiered.

Royal Waggon Train—Lieutenant Thomas Pardoe, to be Captain of a Troop, vice Hilton, deceased.—Cornet Thomas Golding, to be Lieutenant, vice Dickens, deceased.—Cornet Meredith Jones, to be do. vice Pardoe.—William Kingsley, Gent. to be Cornet, vice Golding.---James Tracie, Gent. to be do. vice Jones.

2d Garrison Battalion---Lieutenant George Wythe, from the 7th Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Garrett, who exchanges.

3d do.---Captain William Thorne, from half-pay of the late 8th Garrison Battalion, to be Captain of a Company, vice Le Grand, who exchanges.

Hospital Staff---Purveyor William Jones, from half-pay, to be Purveyoy to the Forces.---Thomas Charlton Speer, Gent. to be Hospital-Mate for General Service, vice Gardner, promoted.---Thomas Beard, Gent. to be ditto, vice Govett, deceased.

The King's German Legion.

1st Regiment of Dragoons---Cornet Charles Tappe, to be Lieutenant, vice Heugel, killed in action.---Cornet William Fricke, to be Adjutant, vice Witzendorff, who resigns the Adjutantcy only.

2d Regiment of Dragoons---Cornet Robert Droege, to be Lieutenant, vice Seger, promoted.

2d Battalion of Light Infantry---Captain Detlef Gerber, from the 5th Battalion of the Line, to be Major, vice Halkett, promoted in the 7th Battalion of the Line.

5th Battalion of the Line---Lieutenant Frederick Heinemann to be Captain of a Company, vice Gerber, promoted in the 2d Battalion of Light Infantry.---Ensign Joseph Korschann to be Lieutenant, vice Heinemann.

7th do.---Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Hugh Halkett, from the 2d Light Battalion, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Offeney, deceased.

Depôt Company---Serjeant Frederick Kuster, from the 1st Light Dragoons, to be Ensign, vice Schafer, appointed to the 7th Battalion of the Line.

The Duke of Brunswick Oels' Corps.

Light Infantry---Corporal . . . . . . Wirth, from the Cavalry, to be Ensign.

Errata in the Gazette of the 8th and 26th of September, 1812.

49th Foot---For *Serjeant Peter Murte* to be Quarter-Master, vice Stean, appointed Adjutant, read *Serjeant-Major Peter Murta*, to be do. vice Stean, appointed Adjutant.

54th Foot---For Hamilton *Need*, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Taylor, promoted, read Hamilton *Reid*, Gent. to be do. vice Taylor, promoted.

Downing-Street, October 6, 1812.

Captain Coore, Aide de-Camp to Lieutenant-General Sir George Prevost, Governor in Chief of his Majesty's Provinces in North America, arrived this morning

with dispatches from the Lieutenant-General, addressed to Earl Bathurst, one of his Majesty's principal Secretaries of State, of which the following is an extract and a copy.

Montreal, Aug. 26. 1812.—My Lord, I feel the greatest satisfaction in transmitting to your Lordship a letter which I have this day received by express from Major-General Brock, announcing to me the surrender of Fort Detroit, on the 16th instant, by Brigadier-General Hull, with the army under his command, exceeding two thousand five hundred men, together with twenty-five pieces of ordnance.

In my dispatches of the 17th and 24th instant, I had the honor of detailing to your Lordship the operations which had taken place in Upper Canada, in consequence of the invasion of that province by the army of the United States, Brigadier-General Hull having crossed the Detroit River on the 12th of last month, with two thousand three hundred men, consisting of regular cavalry and infantry, and militia, bringing with him several field-pieces; and having driven in the militia towards Amhestberg, first advanced to Sandwich, and afterwards approached Amherstburg with a part of his army to the River Canard, about five miles from the fort, where he was foiled in three attempts to cross that river, and suffered a considerable loss. The garrison of Amherstburg consisted at that time of a subaltern's detachment of the Royal Artillery, commanded by Lieutenant Troughton; of a detachment of three hundred men of the 41st regiment, under the command of Captain Muir; and of about as many of the militia; the whole under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel St. George, inspecting field officer of militia in the district.

General Brock, relying upon the strong assurances I had given him of a reinforcement as prompt and as effectual as the circumstances under which I was placed by this new war would permit me to send, adopted the most vigorous measures for the safety of that part of the frontier which had been attacked. In these measures he was most opportunely aided by the fortunate surrender of fort Michilimachinac, which giving spirit and confidence to the Indian tribes in its neighbourhood, part of whom had assisted in its captures, determined them to advance upon the rear and flanks of the American army, as soon as they heard that it had entered the Province.

The certainty of the expected reinforcements, and the weakness of the enemy on the Niagara Frontier, had in the meantime induced General Brock to detach from the garrison of Fort George fifty men of the 41st regiment, under Captain Chambers, into the interior of the country, for the purpose of collecting such of the Indians and Militia as might be ready to join him, and of afterwards advancing upon the left flank of the enemy. Sixty men of the same regiment were also detached from that garrison to Amherstburg, and forty to Long Point to collect the militia in that quarter. Having made these dispositions, and having previously sent forward Colonel Proctor of the 41st regiment to Amherstburg, where he arrived and assumed the command on the twenty-sixth of last month, General Brock proceeded himself from York on the 5th instant, for Fort St. George, and Long Point on Lake Erie, which last place he left on the 8th following for Amherstburg, with forty rank and file of the 41st regiment, and two hundred and sixty of the militia forces.

Whilst General Brock was thus hastening his preparations for the relief of Amherstburg, the prospects of the American army under General Hull, were becoming every day more unfavourable, and their situation more critical. The intelligence of the fall of Michilimachinac had reached them, which they knew must expose them to an attack of the Indians in one quarter, at the same time that they were threatened on another by the force approaching under Captain Chambers, an Indian tribe of the Wyandots, whom they had in vain attempted to bribe, aided by a detachment of the 41st regiment from Amherstburg, had succeeded in cutting off their supplies on the opposite side of the river, and in intercepting their dispatches, which described in very strong terms their apprehensions and despondency. The losses they had sustained in their different actions, upon the Canard River, as well as those for protecting their supplies, together with the mode of warfare pursued by the Indians, had greatly discouraged and dispirited them, and had convinced General Hull how hopeless any attempt would be to storm Fort Amherstburg, without great reinforcements and a battering train.

It was under these circumstances at this critical period, and when the enemy were beginning to consult their security by entrenching themselves, that General Brock entered Amherstburg with a reinforcement, which he was fortunately enabled to do on the 12th instant, without the smallest molestation, in consequence of our decided naval superiority on the lakes. To his active and intelligent mind the advantages which the enemy's situation afforded him over them, even with his very inferior force, became immediately apparent; and that he has not failed most effectually to avail himself of those favourable circumstances, your Lordship will, I trust, be satisfied from the letter which I have the honour of transmitting.

Having thus brought to your Lordship's view the different circumstances which have led to the successful termination of the campaign on the western frontier of Upper Canada, I cannot withhold from Major-General Brock the tribute of applause so justly due to him for his distinguished conduct on this occasion, or omit to recommend him, through your Lordship, to the favourable consideration of His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, for the great ability and judgment with which he has planned, and the promptitude, energy, and fortitude with which he has effected the preservation of Upper Canada, with the sacrifice of so little British blood in accomplishing so important a service.

My aid-de-camp, Captain Coore, will have the honor of delivering to your Lordship this dispatch; and as he is well qualified to give your Lordship information respecting the military resources of this command, I shall beg leave to refer your Lordship to him for further particulars.---I have the honor, &c.

(Signed) GEORGE PREVOST.

Head-Quarters, Detroit, Aug. 16, 1812.---SIR, I hasten to apprize your Excellency of the capture of this very important post. Two thousand five hundred troops have this day surrendered prisoners of war, and about twenty-five pieces of ordnance have been taken without the sacrifice of a drop of British blood. I had not more than 700 troops, including militia, and about six hundred Indians, to accomplish this service. When I detail my good fortune your Excellency will be astonished. I have been admirably supported by Colonel Procter, the whole of my staff, and I may justly say every individual under my cammand.---Believe me, &c.

(Signed) ISAAC BROCK, Maj.-Gen.

To his Excellency Lieutenant-General Sir George Prevost, Bart.

Head-Quarters, Montreal, Sept. 1, 1812.---MY LORD, Since I had the honor of transmitting to your Lordship my letter of the 26th ult. in charge of my Aide-de-Camp, Captain Coore, I have received from Major-General Brock, a dispatch, of which the inclosed is a copy, containing the particulars of Brigadier-General Hull's invasion of Upper Canada, which has terminated most gloriously to His Majesty's Arms, in that officer's defeat and surrender, as a prisoner of war, with the whole of the north-western army, together with the Fort Detroit, and three and thirty pieces of ordnance.

I forward this dispatch express, in the expectation of its reaching Captain Coore previously to his leaving Canada, which, with the colours of the 4th United States' Regiment accompanying it, I trust that officer will have the honor of delivering to your Lordship.---I have the honor to be, &c.

GEORGE PREVOST.

The Right Honorable Earl Bathurst.

Head-Quarters, Detroit, Aug. 17, 1812.---SIR, I have had the honor of informing your Excellency, that the enemy effected his passage across the Detroit River on the 12th ultimo, without opposition, and that after establishing himself at Sandwich, he had ravaged the country as far as the Moravia town. Some skirmishes occurred between the troops under Lieutenant-Colonel St. George, and the enemy, upon the river Canard, which uniformly terminated in his being repulsed with loss. I judged it proper to detach a force down the River Thames, capable of acting in conjunction with the garrison of Amherstburg offensively; but Captain Chambers,

whom I had appointed to direct this detachment, experienced difficulties that frustrated my intentions. The intelligence received from that quarter admitting of no delay, Colonel Proctor was directed to assume the command, and his force was soon after increased with sixty rank and file of the 41st regiment.

In the meantime, the most strenuous measures were adopted to counteract the machinations of the evil-disposed, and I soon experienced the gratification of receiving voluntary offers of service from that portion of the embodied militia the most easily collected. In the attainment of this important point, Gentlemen of the first character and influence shewed an example highly creditable to them; and I cannot on this occasion avoid mentioning the essential assistance I derived from John M'Donell, Esq. His Majesty's Attorney-General, who, from the beginning of the war, has honored me with his services as my Provincial Aide-de-Camp. A sufficiency of boats being collected at Long Point for the conveyance of three hundred men, the embarkation took place on the 8th instant, and in five days arrived in safety at Amherstburg. I found that the judicious arrangement which had been adopted immediately upon the arrival of Colonel Proctor, had compelled the enemy to retreat, and take shelter under the guns of his fort: that officer commenced operations by sending strong detachments across the river, with a view of cutting off the enemy's communication with his reserve.—This produced two smart skirmishes on the 5th and 9th instant, in both of which the enemy's loss was very considerable, whilst ours amounted to three killed, and thirteen wounded; amongst the latter I have particularly to regret Capt. Muir, and Lieut. Sutherland, of the 41st regiment, the former an officer of great experience, and both ardent in his Majesty's service. Batteries had likewise been commenced opposite Port Detroit, for one eighteen-pounder, two twelve, and two five and a half inch mortars; all of which opened on the evening of the 15th (having previously summoned Brigadier-General Hull to surrender), and although opposed by a well-directed fire from seven twenty-four pounders, such was their construction, under the able directions of Captain Dixon of the Royal Engineers, that no injury was sustained from its effect.

The force at my disposal being collected in the course of the 15th, in the neighbourhood of Sandwich, the embarkation took place a little after day-light on the following morning, and by the able arrangements of Lieutenant Dewar of the Quarter-Master-General's department, the whole was, in a short time, landed without the smallest confusion at Spring Well, a good position, three miles west of Detroit. The Indians who had in the meantime effected their landing two miles below, moved forwards and occupied the woods, about a mile and a half on our left.

The force, which I instantly directed to march against the enemy, consisted of thirty royal artillery, two hundred and fifty 41st regiment, fifty royal Newfoundland regiment, four hundred militia, and about six hundred Indians, to which were attached three six-pounders and two three-pounders. The services of Lieutenant Troughton, commanding the royal artillery, an active and intelligent officer, being required in the field, the direction of the batteries was intrusted to Captain Hall, and the marine department, and I cannot withhold my entire appprobation of their conduct on this occasion.

I crossed the river, with an intention of waiting in a strong position the effect of our force upon the enemy's camp, and in the hope of compelling him to meet us in the field; but receiving information upon landing, that Colonel M'Arthur, an officer of high reputation, had left the garrison three days before with a detachment of five hundred men, and hearing soon afterwards that his cavalry had been seen that morning three miles in our rear, I decided on an immediate attack. Accordingly the troops advanced to within one mile of the fort, and having ascertained that the enemy had taken little or no precaution towards the land side, I resolved on an assault, whilst the Indians penetrated his camp. Brigadier-General Hull, however, prevented this movement, by proposing a cessation of hostilities, for the purpose of preparing terms of capitulation. Lieutenant-Colonel John M'Donnell and Captain Glegg were accordingly deputed by me on this mission, and returned within an hour with the conditions which I have the honor herewith to transmit. Certain considerations afterwards induced me to agree to the two supplementary articles.

The force thus surrendered to His Majesty's arms cannot be estimated at less than two thousand five hundred men. In this estimate, Colonel M'Arthur's detachment is included, as he surrendered, agreeably to the terms of capitulation, in the course of the evening, with the exception of two hundred men, whom he left escorting a valuable convoy at some little distance in his rear; but there can be no doubt the officer commanding will consider himself equally bound by the capitulation.

The enemy's aggregate force was divided into two troops of cavalry; one company of artillery regulars; the 4th United States' regiment; detachments of the 1st and 3d United States' regiment, volunteers; three regiments of the Ohio militia; one regiment of the Michigan territory.

Thirty-three pieces of brass and iron ordnance have already been secured.

When this contest commenced, many of the Indian nations were engaged in active warfare with the United States, notwithstanding the constant endeavours of this Government to dissuade them from it. Some of the principal chiefs happened to be at Amherstburg, trying to procure a supply of arms and ammunition, which for years had been withheld, agreeably to the instructions received from Sir James Craig, and since repeated by your Excellency.

From that moment they took a most active part, and appeared foremost on every occasion; they were led yesterday by Colonel Elliott and Captain M'Kee, and nothing could exceed their order and steadiness. A few prisoners were taken by them during the advance, whom they treated with every humanity; and it affords me much pleasure in assuring your Excellency, that such was their forbearance and attention to what was required of them, that the enemy sustained no other loss in men than what was occasioned by the fire of our batteries.

The high sense I entertain of the abilities and judgment of Lieutenant Colonel Myers, induced me to appoint him to the important command at Niagara; it was with reluctance I deprived myself of his assistance, but had no other expedient; his duties as head of the Quarter-Master-General's department were performed to my satisfaction by Lieutenant-Colonel Nicholls, Quarter-Master-General of the militia.

Captain Glegg, my Aide-de-Camp, will have the honour of delivering this dispatch to your Excellency; he is charged with the colours taken at the capture of Fort Detroit, and those of the 4th United States' regiment.

Captain Glegg is capable of giving your Excellency every information respecting the state of this province, and I shall esteem myself highly indebted to your Excellency to afford him that protection, to which his merit and length of service give him a powerful claim. I have the honor to be, &c.

(Signed) ISAAC BROCK, Maj.-Gen.

P. S. I have the honor to enclose a copy of a proclamation which I issued immediately on taking possession of this country.

I should have mentioned in the body of my dispatch the capture of the Adams; she is a fine vessel, and recently repaired, but without arms.

Camp at Detroit, Aug. 16, 1812.

CAPITULATION for the surrender of Fort Detroit, entered into between Major-General Brock, commanding His Britannic Majesty's Forces, on the one part, and Brigadier-General Hull, commanding the North Western Army of the United States, on the other Part.

Article I.—Fort Detroit, with all the troops, regulars as well as militia, will be immediately surrendered to the British forces under the command of Major-General Brock, and will be considered prisoners of war, with the exception of such of the militia of the Michigan territory, who have not joined the army.

Art. II.—All public stores, arms, and all public documents, including every thing else of a public nature, will be immediately given up.

Art III.—Private persons and property of every description will be respected.

Art. IV.—His Excellency, Brigadier-General Hull, having epressed a desire that a detachment from the state of Ohio, on its way to join his army, as well as one sent from Fort Detroit, under the command of Colonel M'Arthur, should be in-

cluded in the capitulation, it is accordingly agreed to. It is, however, to be understood, that such part of the Ohio militia as have not joined the army, will be permitted to return to their homes, on condition that they will not serve during the war; their arms will be delivered up, if belonging to the public.

Art. V.—The garrison will march out at the hour of twelve o'clock this day, and the British forces will take immediate possession of the fort.

(Signed) J. MACDONELL, Lieut.-Col. Mil. P. A. D. C.
J. B. GLEGG, Major, A. D. C.
JAS. MILLER, Lieut.-Col. 5th U. S. Infantry.
E. BRUSH, Colonel commanding 1st Regiment of Michigan Militia.

Approved, W. HULL, Brig.-Gen. commanding the N. W. army.
Approved, ISSAC BROCK, Maj.-Gen.

An Article supplementary to the Articles of Capitulation concluded at Detroit the 16th of August, 1812.

It is agreed that the officers and soldiers of the Ohio militia and volunteers shall be permitted to proceed to their respective homes, on this condition, that they do not serve during the present war, unless they are exchanged.

(Signed) W. HULL, Brig.-Gen. commanding U. S. N. W. Army.
ISAAC BROCK, Maj.-Gen.

An Article in addition to the Supplementary Article of Capitulation concluded at Detroit the 16th of August, 1812.

It is further agreed that the officers and soldiers of the Michigan Militia and Volunteers, under the command of Major Wetherall, shall be placed on the same principles as the Ohio Militia and Volunteers are placed by the supplementary article of the 16th instant.

(Signed) W. HULL, Brig.-Gen. commanding N. W. Army U. S.
ISAAC BKOCK, Maj.-Gen.

True Copies. (Signed) ISAAC BROCK, Maj.-Gen.

Return of Ordnance taken in the Fort and Batteries at Detroit, August 16th, 1812.

Iron Ordnance—9 twenty-four pounders, 8 twelve-pounders, 5 nine-pounders, 3 six-pounders.

Brass Ordnance—3 six-pounders, 2 four-pounders, 1 three-pounder, 1 eight-inch howitzer, 1 five and half-inch ditto.

Total of ordnance taken—33.

FELIX TROUGHTON, Lieut.-Com. Royal Artillery.

N. B. No time to take an inventory of ordnance, stores, &c. and no return could be procured from the American officer.

PROCLAMATION by Isaac Brock, Esq. Major-General, commanding His Majesty's Forces in the Province of Upper Canada, &c. &c. &c.

Whereas the territory of Michigan was this day by capitulation ceded to the arms of His Britannic Majesty without any other consideration than the protection of private property, and wishing to give an early proof of the moderation and justice of His Majesty's government, I do dereby announce to all the inhabitants of the said territory, that the laws heretofore in existence shall continue in force until His Majesty's pleasure be known, or so long as the peace and safety of the said territory will admit thereof; and I do hereby also declare and make known to the said inhabitants that they shall be protected in the full exercise and enjoyment of their religion, of which all persons both civil and military will take notice, and govern themselves accordingly.

All persons having in their possession, or having any knowledge of any public property, shall forthwith deliver in the same, or give notice thereof to the officer commanding, or Lieut.-Col. Nicholl, who are duly authorized to receive and give proper receipts for the same.

Officers of militia will be held responsible, that all arms in possession of militia

men be immediately delivered up, and all individuals whatever who have in their possession arms of any kind, will deliver them up without delay.

Given under my hand at Detroit, this sixteenth day of August, 1812, and in the fifty-second year of His Majesty's reign.

(Signed) ISAAC BROCK, Maj.-Gen.

Foreign Office, October 7, 1812.

A Dispatch, of which the following is a copy, was this day received by Viscount Castlereagh, His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, from His Excellency Viscount Cathcart, His Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the Court of the Emperor of all the Russias.

St. Petersburgh, Sept. 13, 1812.—My Lord, I am most happy in having to begin my correspondence from St. Petersburgh, by announcing that the arms of His Imperial Majesty have been victorious in a most obstinate and general action, fought on the 7th of September, at the village of Brodino, between Mojaiske and Tjate, on the great road from Smolensk to Moscow.

It appears that Buonaparte had concentrated his forces after the affair of Smolensk.

Prince Koutosoff, on his part, had selected a position, and had established his forces in its vicinity.

On the 4th of September the enemy made a reconnoisance in force, and was driven back with loss.

On the 5th of September the French attacked the left, and were repulsed with considerable slaughter, both in the action and in the retreat, and with the loss of seven or eight pieces of ordnance.

On the 6th of September nothing of consequence took place; but Prince Koutousoff brought up his reserves, completed his dispositions, and added several entrenchments and batteries on his left.

On the 7th of September, under cover of a thick mist, the French again attacked the left with great impetuosity, and with all the means and successions of fresh troops that they have hitherto employed in their most desperate exertions.

They were received by the divisions of grenadiers belonging to the left wing, commanded by Prince Bagration; and the centre of the Russian line having in its turn attacked the mass directed against the left, the affair became general.

Prince Koutousoff dates his dispatch from the field of battle.

The enemy are stated to have covered their retreat by the Wirtemberg infantry, and by large corps of cavalry.

General Platow, however, with the Cossacs, followed them, and killed or took great numbers.

The enemy retreated upwards of thirteen versts. I have detained this dispatch two days, in expectation of further events, and of a more detailed report, but as letters have been received as late as the 9th of September, I have thought it expedient to transmit in its present form, the account of an affair which must for ever add lustre to the military achievements of this empire, and which, though it may not be decisive, must at least prove a most important feature in the history of this war.

I have seen letters from distinguished officers of great experience; they consider this as by far the most dreadful and destructive engagement they ever witnessed, infinitely beyond that of Prussian Eylaw.

Several general officers have been wounded, besides those named; and the loss of officers of other ranks is stated to have been in proportion to that of the men. I have not heard the Russian loss estimated at less than 25,000 men.

The loss of the French should be infinitely greater, because of the pursuit, and because the fire of their artillery ceased at an early hour, while that of the Russians continued as long as the guns could be brought to bear.

The new raised troops from Moscow were brought up, and appear to be perfectly efficient. Those who were engaged behaved well. The right wing was not much called upon; and of the guards one battalion only is stated to have sustained any loss.

Reports have been received of the junction of the head of the army from Moldavia with General Tormazoff's corps, which, with another corps, consisting of

several divisions, which has joined that officer, will amount to an army of eighty thousand men of the best description.

The corps of eighteen thousand men which embarked at Helsingfors, has landed at Revel, and is by this time near Riga, which will lead to an immediate reinforcement of General Wittgenstein's corps.

Too much praise cannot be given to the national spirit which animates all ranks of the Russians, especially those properly so called, and the most sanguine expectations which were formed of their conduct have been exceeded.

It appears that much reliance was placed by Buonaparte on the effects of his attempts to introduce French principles, and a popular cry of emancipation and liberty; but that they have been received as an artifice to destroy their liberty and their religion; and it is very confidently asserted that he has given very strong marks of indignation, against those upon whose reports of the disposition of the people he relied.

I have enclosed herewith, translations of the bulletins of the affairs of the 5th and 7th of September, new style.

The accounts of the battles of the 7th reached the Emperor early on the morning of his name-day, which is always celebrated with religious and other ceremonies, and illuminations. His Imperial Mrjesty immediately sent an Aide-de-Camp to notify it to me; and after divine worship in the Cathedral, in presence of their Imperial Majesties and the whole Court, an officer was ordered to read the bulletin aloud, which gave the populace an opportunity of expressing their exultation.

A corps of militia, of ten thousand men, received their colours this morning, and are to march in two days from hence. CATHCART.

(Translation.)—Bulletin, No. 1.

Prince Koutosoff, General of Infantry, Commander-in-chief of all the armies, reports to his Imperial Majesty as follows, from the village of Brodino, under date of the 6th of September.

After my last most humble report to your Imperial Majesty, in which I announced that I was waiting the attack of the enemy in the position of Brodino, the 5th of September, the enemy directed a very strong force against our left flank, which was commanded by Prince Bagration. Observing the impetuosity with which the main force of the enemy threw themselves upon this point, I judged it necessary, in order to fix his attack, to direct it against the heights, which had been previously fortified. The engagement lasted with great obstinacy, from two o'clock until very late at night: and your Majesty's troops displayed on that day, the bravery which I had observed from my first joining the army. The second division of Cuirassiers being obliged to make its second attack in the dusk, particularly distinguished itself, and in general all the troops, so far from losing an inch of ground, defeated the enemy on every side, with much greater loss than they sustained themselves: eight guns were taken, of which three, being rendered totally useless, were left on the field.

Many officers deserve to be individually named to your Majesty, a list of whom I shall forthwith have the happiness of transmitting; for the present I confine myself to giving your Majesty a short precis.

(Translation.)—Bulletin, No. 2.

General Prince Koutousoff, Commander-in-Chief of the armies, makes most respectfully to his Imperial Majesty the following report from the field of battle at the village of Brodino, the 8th of September:

Since my report of the attack which the enemy had made on the 5th instant, with a considerable force upon the left flank of our army, nothing of importance was undertaken against us during the whole of the 6th. But yesterday, at daybreak, that is to say, about four o'clock in the morning, the enemy availing himself of the foggy weather, again directed the whole of his forces against our left flank.

The battle became general, and lasted until night: the loss on both sides is great; that of the enemy, to judge from his terrible attacks upon our fortified position, must greatly have surpassed ours. Your Imperial Majesty's troops fought with incredible valour. The batteries passed from the possession of one party, to that of the other, and the result was, that the enemy, with his superior force, has,

in no one part, gained an inch of ground. I remained at night master of the field of battle. So soon as I shall have recruited my troops, supplied my artillery, and augmented my forces by reinforcements from Moscow, I shall, trusting in the assistance of the Almighty, and the incredible valour of the army, see what I can undertake against the enemy.

Prince Bagration, to our great regret, has been wounded in the foot by a ball. Lieutenant-Generals Toutschkoff, Prince Gortschakoff, Major-Generals Bachmstieff, Counts Woronzoff and Kretoff, have been wounded. We have taken from the enemy some prisoners, some guns, and a General of Brigade. It is still night; and I have not been able to procure any more details.

His Imperial Majesty, in acknowledgment of the distinguished services of the General of Infantry Prince Koutousoff, has been pleased to appoint him Marshal General, and to grant to him 100,000 rubles, and also five roubles to each soldier who has had a share in this memorable battle.

Office of Ordnance, October 6, 1812.

Royal Regiment of Artillery—Second Lieutenant Donald N. Martin to be First Lieutenant, vice Butt, deceased. Dated August 28, 1812.

Office of Ordnance, October 8, 1812.

Royal Regiment of Artillery—Second Lieutenant Henry Kersteman to be First Lieutenant, vice M'Ghie, deceased. Dated August 29, 1812.

Royal Stannary Local Militia—John Hearle Tremayne, Esq. to be Lieutenant-Colonel-Commandant. Dated September 18, 1812.

Downing-Street, October 11, 1812.

A DISPATCH, of which the following is an extract, has been this day received at Earl Bathurst's office, addressed to his Lordship by the Marquis of Wellington, dated Villa Toro, 27th September.

The operations against the castle of Burgos have been continued since I addressed you on the 21st instant; and on the night of the 22d I directed that an attempt might be made to take by storm the exterior line of the enemy's works, one of the batteries destined to support our position within them having been in such a state of preparation as to give hopes that it would be ready to open on the morning of the 23d. The attack was to have been made by detachments of Portuguese troops, belonging to the 6th division, which occupied the town of Burgos, and invested the castle on the south west side, on the enemy's left, while a detachment of the 1st division, under Major Lawrie of the 79th regiment, should scale the wall in front. Unfortunately the Portuguese troops were so strongly opposed, that they could not make any progress on the enemy's flank, and the escalade could not take place. I am sorry to say our loss was severe; Major Lawrie was killed, and Captain Fraser, who commanded a detachment from the brigade of guards, was wounded. Both these officers, and indeed all those employed on this occasion, exerted themselves to the utmost; but the attack on the enemy's flank having failed, the success of the escalade was impracticable.

Our batteries are completed, and ready to open the enemy's interior lines as soon as we shall have established our troops within the exterior line.

The enemy's army are about Pancorbo, and at Miranda, on the Ebro, with their advanced posts at Briviesca. They have made no movement to interrupt our operations.

Marshal Soult left Grenada on the 15th, and marched towards the kingdom of Valencia, it is said by Caravaca. General Ballasteros entered Grenada on the 17th.

General Elio, who now commands the troops lately commanded by General Joseph O'Donnell, took Consuegra by capitulation on the 22d instant.

I enclose a return of the killed and wounded since the 20th instant.

Return of killed, wounded, and missing of the Army under the Command of His Excellency General the Marquis of Wellington, K. B. in the Siege of the Castle of Burgos, from the 20th to the 26th September 1812, *inclusive.*

Royal Artillery—1 captain, 3 rank and file, wounded.

Royal Engineers—1 captain killed; 1 rank and file wounded.

9th Regiment acting do.—1 captain wounded.

Acting Engineer (61st Reg. 1st Batt.)—1 lieutenant wounded.

Coldstream Guards, 1st Batt.—13 rank and file killed; 1 major, 2 serjeants, 39 rank and file, wounded.

3d Guards, 1st Batt.—6 rank and file killed; 1 ensign, 1 serjeant, 35 rank and file wounded.

2d Foot (Queen's)—2 rank and file killed; 8 rank and file wounded.

11th Foot, 1st. Batt.—1 rank and file wounded.

24th Foot, 2d Batt.—5 rank and file killed; 1 lieutenant, 2 serjeants, 6 rank and file, wounded.

32d Foot, 1st Batt.—4 rank and file wounded.

36th Foot, 1st Batt.—4 rank and file killed; 7 rank and file wounded.

42d Foot, 1st Batt.—1 ensign, 3 rank and file, killed; 1 captain, 1 lieutenant, 1 serjeant, 27 rank and file, wounded.

58th Foot, 2d Batt.—1 rank and file killed; 8 rank and file wounded.

61st Foot, 1st Batt.—1 rank and file killed.

79th Foot, 1st Batt.—1 major, 1 serjeant, killed; 1 captain, 18 rank and file, wounded.

1st Line Batt. King's German Legion—1 serjeant, 7 rank and file, killed; 1 lieutenant, 4 serjeants, 36 rank and file, wounded.

2d Do. Do.—1 captain, 1 lieutenant, 5 rank and file, killed; 1 captain, 23 rank and file, wounded.

5th Do. Do.—1 rank and file wounded.

Total British Loss—1 major, 2 captains, 1 lieutenant, 1 ensign, 2 serjeants, 47 rank and file, killed; 6 captains, 4 lieutenants, 1 ensign, 10 serjeants, 217 rank and file, wounded.

Total Portuguese Loss—1 captain, 1 ensign, 3 rank and file, killed; 1 major, 3 serjeants, 47 rank and file, wounded.

Total British and Portuguese Loss—1 major, 3 captains, 1 lieutenant, 2 ensigns, 2 serjeants, 50 rank and file, killed; 1 major, 6 captains, 4 lieutenants, 1 ensign, 13 serjeants, 264 rank and file, wounded.

Names of British and Portuguese Officers killed and wounded from the 20th to the 26th September 1812, *inclusive.*

KILLED.

1st Batt. 79th Foot—Major Lawrie.

2d Batt. Line, King's German Legion—Captain Scharnhorst and Lieut. Hansing.

1st Batt. 42d Foot—Ensign Cullen.

Royal Engineers—Captain Williams.

13th Portuguese Regiment—Captain J. L. Pessos.

9th Cacadores—Ensign J. R. D. A. Castro.

WOUNDED.

1st Batt. 42d Foot—Lieutenant M'Kinnon, severely.

1st Batt, Line, King's German Legion—Lieutenant Rossing, severely.

2d Do.—Captain Breymann, slightly.

1st Batt. Coldstream Guards—Captain Frasier, severely.

1st Batt. 3d Foot Guards—Ensign Hall, slightly.

61st Foot—Lieutenant Stewart, Acting Engineer, severely.

1st Batt. 42d Foot—Captain Williamson, severely.

2d Batt. 24th Foot—Lieutenant Walton, severely, since dead.

Royal Artillery—Captain Dancey, slightly.

9th Regiment—Captain Kenny, Acting Engineer, dangerously.

1st Batt. 79th Foot—Captain Marshall, slightly.

9th Cacadores—Major L. M. de Cerqueira.

War-Office, October 13, 1812.

1st Regiment of Life Guards—Lieutenant R. S. Dickson to be Captain of a Troop, by purchase, vice Ashworth, who retires.—M. L. Este, Gent. to be Surgeon, vice Paternoster, who retires.

To be Captains of Troops.

2d do.—Captain the Honorable H. E. Irby, from the 24th Foot, without purchase. —Lieutenant J. P. M. Kenyon, without purchase.

To be Lieutenants without purchase.

Cornet and Sub-Lieutenant . . . . . . Meares, vice Kenyon.

To be Cornet and Sub-Lieutenant by purchase.

John Lowe, Gent. vice Bowen, who retires.

To be Assistant-Surgeon.

Samuel Broughton, Gent. from the Dorsetshire Militia, vice Gaillard, who resigns.

3d Regiment of Dragoon Guards—Robert Mulhollen, Gent. to be Cornet, without purchase, vice Monck, appointed to the 44th Foot.

12th Regiment of Light Dragoons—Joshua Healey Newsome, Gent. to be Cornet, by purchase, vice Eddington, promoted.

To be Lieutenants without purchase.

21st do.—Cornet W. H. Boys, vice Dexter, appointed to the 4th Dragoon Guards. —Cornet Andrew Bond.

To be Cornet.

Robert Whaley, Gent. vice Boys.

23d do.—Lieutenant George Pemberton, from the 2d Life Guards, to be Lieutenant, vice Arnold, who exchanges.

Coldstream Regiment of Foot Guards—Ensign and Adjutant C. A. F. Bentinck to have the rank of Lieutenant.

3d Regiment of Foot Guards—Captain John Clitherow to be Captain of a Company, by purchase, vice Peacocke, who retires.—Ensign Arnold Burrows to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Clitherow.—Ensign and Adjutant Henry Robert Watson to have the rank of Lieutenant.

1st Regiment of Foot—Ensign G. C. Johnstone, to be Lieutenant, vice Falck, dead of his wounds.

To be Lieutenants without purchase.

2d do.—Ensign William Hutton, vice Mathews, killed in action.—Ensign Charles Grant, vice Black, deceased.—Ensign W. D. Collingwood, vice Carney, promoted.

To be Ensigns without purchase.

Gentleman Cadet G. W. Prosser, from the Royal Military College, vice Hutton.—Frederick William Frankland, Gent. vice Grant.—Henry Whosewood Greenwood, Gent. vice Collingwood.

4th do.—Ensign William Ramsden to be Lieutenant, vice Dane, dead of his wounds. —Serjeant-Major . . . . . Pickering to be Ensign, vice Ramsden.

5th do.—Lieutenant Henry White, from the 2d Garrison Battalion, to be Lieutenant, vice Kershaw, who exchanges.

6th do.—Captain Lewis A. Denoe, from the 2d Ceylon Regiment, to be Captain of a Company, without purchase, vice Smith, appointed to the 15th Foot.

13th do.—F. W. Stehelin, Gent. to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Ross, promoted in the 90th Foot.

15th do.—Captain John Maxwell to be Major, without purchase, vice Renny, appointed an Inspecting Field-Officer of Militia in America.

To be Captain of Companies without purchase.

Lieutenant A. W. Cradock, vice West, deceased.—Captain Charles H. Smith, from the 6th Foot, vice Maxwell.

To be Lieutenant.

Ensign David Torrance, vice Cradock.

To be Ensign.

Edward Henry Herrick, Gent. vice Torrance.

18th do.—Ensign Constantine Bennison to be Lieutenant, vice Wilders, deceased. —Lewis C. Appelius, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Bennison.

To be Lieutenants, without purchase.

20th do.—Ensign John Smith.—Ensign Thomas Edwards.

21st do.—Capt. J. A. Whitaker to be Major, by purchase, vice Darrah, who retires.

22d do.—Serjeant-Major Thomas Edwards to be Adjutant (with the rank of Ensign), vice Kendall, who resigns the Adjutantcy only.

23d do.—Richard Julian, Esq. to be Paymaster, vice Bromley, who retires.

To be Lieutenants, without purchase.

27th do.—Ensign Robert T. Phillips, vice Tighe, deceased.—Ensign John M'Leod, vice Radcliffe, killed in action.—Ensign B. Beaufoy, vice White, killed in action.

To be Ensigns, without purchase.

Robert Weir, Gent. vice Phillips.—Thomas O'Shea, Gent. vice M'Leod.—Martin M'Leod, Gent. vice Beaufoy.

29th Regiment of Foot—Lieutenant William Parker, from the Fermanagh Militia, to be Ensign, without purchase.

83d do.—John Archbold, Gent. to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Burns, promoted.

36th do.—Lieutenant David Price to be Captain of a Company, vice Hobart, dead of his wounds.—George Dowman, Gent. to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Baldwin, promoted.

40th do.—Lieutenant R. P. Stewart to be Captain of a Company, vice Colquhoun, deceased.—Lieutenant James Knox, from the 52d Foot, to be Captain of a Company, by purchase, vice Eman, who retires.—Ensign Richard Jones to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Stewart.—Volunteer . . . . . Glynn to be Ensign, vice Jones.

49th do.—Ensign Daniel Claus to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Ormond, promoted.—John Thomas Westropp, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Claus.

54th do.—Lieutenant William Pilkington, from the Galway Militia, to be Ensign, without purchase.

55th do.—Lieutenant-General Colin Campbell, from the 5th Garrison Battalion, to be Colonel, vice Lieutenant-General Macdonald, deceased.

To be Ensigns, by purchase.

57th do.—Henry Cowling, Gent. vice M'Farlane, promoted.—Humphrey Robert Hartley, Gent. vice Leslie, promoted.

68th do.—Captain J. C. Crespigny, from the 89th Foot, to be Major, by purchase, vice Hinuber, who retires.—Lieutenant Simson Kennedy to be Captain of a Company, vice Miller, dead of his wounds.

To be Lieutenants, without purchase.

Ensign David Dawes, vice Finucane, killed in action.—Ensign William Gibson, vice Kennedy.

To be Ensigns, without purchase.

Volunteer John Connell, from the 28th Foot, vice Dawes.—Volunteer . . . . Perry, from the 9th Foot, vice Gibson.

70th do.—Ensign G. J. P. Meertens to be Lieutenant, vice Hazen, superseded.

73d do.—Captain J. M. Kennedy, from the 74th Foot, to be Captain of a Company, vice Ovens, who exchanges.

74th do.—Captain John Ovens, from the 73d Foot, to be Captian of a Company, vice Kennedy, who exchanges.

76th do.—Robert Nicolls Frizell, Gent. to be Ensign, without purchase.

87th do.—Lieutenant William Crowe to be Captain of a Company, vice Wylde, killed in action.—Ensign Joseph Leslie to be Lieutenant, vice Crowe.—Henry Bailey, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Leslie.

90th do.—Ensign K. T. Ross, from the 13th Foot, to be Lieut. vice Scott, deceased.

92d do.—Ensign George Mackie to be Lieutenant, vice Marshall, deceased.—Ewen Cameron M'Pherson, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Mackie.

98th do.—Ensign and Adjutant Richard Ellis to have the rank of Lieutenant.—Lewis Joseph Brown, Gent. to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Macaulay, promoted in the Glengarry Fencibles.

2d Ceylon Regiment—Lieutenant Champagne Reynolds, from the 2d West India Regiment, to be Captain of a Company, without purchase, vice Denoe, appointed to the 6th Foot.

2d Garrison Battalion—Lieutenant James Kershaw, from the 5th Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice White, who exchanges.

3d do.—. . . . . . Levick, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Norman, appointed to the 2d Royal Veteran Battalion.

4th do.—Quarter-Master W. S. Griffith to be Adjutant (with the rank of Ensign), vice Hopper, appointed Adjutant of a Recruiting District.—Serjeant William Simpson to be Quarter-Master, vice Griffith.

5th do.—Major-General Honorable Charles Colville, from the 13th Foot, to be Colonel, vice Lieut.-Gen. Campbell, appointed to the command of the 55th Foot.

2d Royal Veteran Battalion—Ensign A. W. Norman, from the 3d Garrison Battalion, to be Ensign, vice Allen, placed on the Retired List.

5th do.—Captain W. Adamson, from the 89th Foot, to be Captain of a Company, vice Fahy, placed upon the Retired List.

7th do.—Lieutenant Ronald Macdonald, from the half-pay of the 26th Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Shiels, placed on the Retired List.

Royal Newfoundland Fencibles—Ensign Edward T. Davis to be Lieutenant, vice Weeks, promoted in the Glengarry Fencibles.—John George Heirlihy, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Davies.

Canadian Fencibles—Lieutenant Patrick Nowlan, from the 100th Foot, to be Adjutant, vice Cochrane, promoted in the Glengarry Light Infantry Fencibles.

To be Captains of Companies.

Glengarry Light Infantry Fencibles—Lieutenant Foster J. Weeks, from the Royal Newfoundland Fencibles.—Lieutenant Donald M'Pherson, from the 8th Foot.—William Roxborough, Esq. with temporary rank.

To be Lieutenant.

Ensign James Macaulay, from the 98th Foot.

To be Ensigns.

Byland Smith, Gent. (Lieutenant with temporary rank).—Joseph Frobisher, Gent. —Alex. Macdonnell, Gent.

BREVET.

To be Lieutenant-Colonels in the Army.

Major G. Brown, of the 60th Foot.—Major Robert Henry Dick, of the 42d Foot.—Major Honorable Edward Charles Cocks, of the 79th Foot.

To be Majors in the Army.

Captain Robert Macdonald of the Royal Artillery.—Captain John B. Glegg, of the 49th Foot.—Captain F. L. Coore, of 3d West India regiment.—Captain Donald Williamson, of the 42d Foot.—Captain E. K. Williams, of the 81st Foot.

GARRISONS.

Major-General James Kempt, of the 81st Regiment, to be Lieutenant-Governor of Fort William, vice Lieutenant-General Macdonald, deceased.

HOSPITAL STAFF.

To be Hospital-Mates for General Service.

Richard Jones Dease, Gent.—Warrant Hospital-Mate Francis G. Walbran.—John Johnstone, Gent.—James F. Symes, Gent.—Thomas Napier, Gent.—Patrick M'Cabe, Gent.—James Weir, Gent.—John M'Mullin, Gent.

The King's German Legion.

2d Regiment of Dragoons—Lieutenant Theodore Harling to be Captain of a Troop, vice Friesland, deceased.—Cornet Charles Schaeffer to be Lieutenant, vice Harling.—Serjeant Herman Voss, from the 1st Light Dragoons, to be Cornet, vice Droege, promoted.—Serjt.-Major H. Drankmeister to be Cornet, vice Schaeffer.

2d Light Infantry Battalion— . . . . . . Van Braam, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Dyck, whose appointment has not taken place.

2d Battalion of the Line—Ensign . . . . . . Meyer to be Lieutenant, vice Rypke, dead of his wounds.

Watteville's Regiment.

Augustus de Loriol, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Duval, promoted.

Royal Corsican Rangers.

Hospital-Mate Alfeo Ferrara to be Assistant-Surgeon.

Memorandum.

Thomas Beard, Gent. to be Hospital-Mate for General Service, as stated in the Gazette of the 6th instant, has not taken place.

The undermentioned Officers are superseded, being absent without leave.

Assistant-Surgeon Yeatman of the 91st Foot.—Lieutenant Kernowsky, of the Duke of Brunswick Oels' Light Infantry.

Downing-Street, October 17, 1812.

A Dispatch, of which the following is an extract, has been this morning received at Earl Bathurst's Office, addressed to his Lordship by General the Marquis of Wellington, dated Villa Toro, the 5th of October, 1812.

One of the mines which had been prepared under the exterior line of the castle of Burgos, was exploded at midnight of the 29th, and effected a breach in the wall, which some of the party, destined to attack it, were enabled to storm; but owing to the darkness of the night, the detachment who were to support the advanced party, missed their way, and the advance were driven off the breach again before they could be effectually supported. The breach effected by the mine was not of a description to be stormed except at the moment of the explosion, and it was necessary to improve it by fire, before the attempt could be repeated; but all our endeavours to construct batteries in the best situation to fire upon the wall failed, in consequence of the great superiority of the enemy's fire. In the mean time another mine had been placed under the wall, which was ready yesterday, and a fire was opened yesterday morning from a battery constructed under cover of the hornwork.

The fire from this battery improved the breach first made; and the explosion of the mine, at five o'clock yesterday evening, effected a second breach. Both were immediately stormed by the 2d battalion of the 24th regiment, under the command of Captain Hedderwick, which I had ordered into the trenches for that purpose; and our troops were established within the exterior line of the works of the castle of Burgos. The conduct of the 24th regiment was highly praiseworthy; and Captain Hedderwick and Lieutenants Holmes and Fraser, who led the two storming parties, particularly distinguished themselves. I am happy to add the operation was effected without suffering a very severe loss.

The enemy are still upon the Ebro, and have not made any attempt to interrupt our operations. It is reported that they have extended to their left as far as Logrono.

My last reports from the frontiers of Valencia are of the 25th. It is stated that Joseph was at Almanza, with fifteen thousand men, to join Marshal Soult, who was on his march through Murcia from Granada. My last letter from Lieutenant-General Maitland is of the 21st ultimo. Lieutenant-General Sir Rowland Hill is on the Tagus, between Aranjuez and Toledo.

By the last accounts I have of General Ballasteros he was at Grenado, but he has been ordered to Alcaraz.

I inclose a return of killed and wounded since the 27th ultimo.

Return of killed and wounded of the Army under the command of his Excellency General the Marquis of Wellington, K. B. in the Siege of the Castle of Burgos, from the 27th of September to the 3d of October, 1812.

Royal Artillery—3 rank and file killed; 3 rank and file wounded.

Coldstream Guards, 1st Batt.—1 sergeant, 2 rank and file killed; 8 rank and file wounded.

3d Guards, 1st Batt.—2 rank and file killed; 17 rank and file wounded.

2d Foot (Queen's)—3 rank and file wounded.

11th Do. 1st Batt.—3 rank and file killed; 6 rank and file wounded.

24th Do. 2d Batt.—1 rank and file killed; 2 rank and file wounded.

32d Do. 1st Batt.—1 rank and file killed; 5 rank and file wounded.

36th Do. 1st Batt.—4 rank and file wounded.

42d Do. 1st Batt.—4 rank and file wounded.

53d Do. 2d Batt.—3 rank and file killed; 1 rank and file wounded.

58th Do. 2d. Batt.—1 rank and file wounded.

60th Do. 5th. Batt.—1 serjeant killed; 1 rank and file wounded.

61st Do. 1st Batt.—1 rank and file wounded.

79th Do. 1st Batt.—1 rank and file killed; 1 serjeant, 1 drummer, 3 rank and file, wounded.

1st Line Batt. King's German Legion—1 rank and file killed; 6 rank and file wounded.

2d Do. Do.—4 rank and file wounded.

Total British loss.—2 serjeants, 17 rank and file, killed; 1 serjeant, 1 drummer, 69 rank and file, wounded.

Total Portuguese loss.—1 serjeant, 19 rank and file, killed; 1 lieutenant, 1 ensign, 52 rank and file, wounded.

Total British and Portuguese loss.—3 serjeants, 36 rank and file, killed; 1 lieutenant, 1 ensign, 1 serjeant, 1 drummer, 121 rank and file, wounded.

(Signed) S. A. GOODMAN, D. A. A. G.

Names of Officers wounded.

12th Portuguese Regiment—Lieutenant A. Alves de Silva.

24th Do.—Ensign Antonio de Pedua.

Return of Killed, Wounded, and Missing of the Army under the command of His Excellency General the Marquis of Wellington, K. B. in the Siege of the Castle of Burgos, from the 4th to the 5th of October, 1812, inclusive.

Royal Artillery—1 rank and file killed; 8 rank and file wounded.

Royal Engineers—1 lieutenant-colonel wounded.

Coldstream Guards, 1st Batt.—1 rank and file killed; 6 rank and file wounded.

3d Guards, 1st Batt.—3 rank and file killed; 7 rank and file wounded.

2d Foot (Queen's)—1 rank and file killed; 1 serjeant, 3 rank and file, wounded.

11th Do. 1st Batt.—1 serjeant, 2 rank and file, killed; 1 ensign, 11 rank and file, wounded.

24th do. 2d Batt.—1 serjeant, 10 rank and file killed; 1 captain, 6 serjeants, 2 drummers, 46 rank and file, wounded; 2 rank and file missing.

30th Do. 2d Batt.—1 lieutenant wounded.

32d Do. 1st Batt.—5 rank and file wounded.

36th Do. 1st Batt.—2 rank and file wounded.

42d Do. 1st. Batt.—1 rank and file killed; 14 rank and file wounded.

53d Do. 2d Batt.—1 ensign, 3 rank and file, wounded.

58th Do. 2d Batt.—1 captain, 5 rank and file, wounded.

60th Do. 5th Batt.—1 rank and file killed; 2 rank and file wounded.

61st Do. 1st. Batt.—3 rank and file killed; 11 rank and file wounded.

79th Do. 1st Batt.—3 rank and file killed; 1 lieutenant, 7 rank and file, wounded.

1st Line Batt. King's German Legion—1 rank and file killed; 1 lieutenant, 8 rank and file, wounded.

2d Do. Do.—2 rank and file killed; 1 serjeant, 7 rank and file, wounded; 1 rank and file missing.

5th Do. Do.—2 rank and file killed; 1 lieutenant, 3 rank and file, wounded.

Total British loss—2 serjeants, 31 rank and file, killed; 1 lieutenant-colonel, 2 captains, 4 lieutenants, 2 ensigns, 8 serjeants, 2 drummers, 148 rank and file wounded; 3 rank and file missing.

Total Portuguese loss—4 rank and file killed; 1 serjeant, 1 drummer, 30 rank and file, wounded; 1 rank and file missing.

Total British and Portuguese loss—2 serjeants, 35 rank and file, killed; 1 lieutenant-colonel, 2 captains, 4 lieutenants, 2 ensigns, 9 serjeants, 3 drummers, 178 rank and file, wounded; 4 rank and file missing.

(Signed) S. A GOODMAN, D. A. A. G.

Names of Officers wounded.

Royal Engineers—Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Jones, severely.

11th Foot, 1st Batt.—Ensign M'Dowall, right arm amputated.

24th Do. 2d Batt.—Captain Coote, severely.

30th Do. 2d Batt.—Lieutenant Neville, Acting Engineer, severely.

53d Do. 2d Batt.—Ensign Nagle, slightly.

58th Do. 2d Batt.—Captain Dudgeon, severely.

79th Do. 1st. Batt.—Lieutenant Leslie, severely.

1st. Line Batt. King's German Legion—Lieutenant Meyer, severely.

5th Do. do.—Lieutenant Schauroth, slightly.

N. B. The loss returned on the 5th was in the assault and capture of the exterior line of the castle of Burgos on the evening of the 4th of October, 1812.

MARRIAGE.

On Monday, the 5th of October, John Pitts, Esq. Captain 43d Light Infantry, to Maria, eldest daughter of Jas. Phillips, Esq. British Vice-Consul, Belem, near Lisbon.